

## Egypt and the Russians

'They Never Trusted Me,' Sadat Said

**PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT** has given his people a lengthy explanation of how Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union deteriorated since March, 1971. He said he could not go into details, but a small, select group of Egyptian newspaper publishers heard further from Mr. Sadat. From talks with participants, senior editor Arnaud de Borchgrave of *Newsweek* has reconstructed a transcript of Mr. Sadat's own story, which appears in the issue of *Newsweek* published today. Excerpts follow:

YOU CANNOT imagine what my life has been since I became president. There has hardly been a quiet day without one quarrel with the Russians. They never trusted me. They said I was pro-American and convinced (former vice-president) Ali Sabry that I was selling Egypt out to the Americans.

My tongue went dry arguing with them. When I went to Moscow in March, 1971, and made our first request for MIG-23s, which we needed to counter the Phantoms the Americans were giving the Israelis, I was told they were so complicated to fly that it would take five years to train our Egyptian pilots. I knew this was nonsense as my own experts had told me that it would only take six months to convert a pilot from MIG-21 to MIG-23. They said they could only supply these planes with Soviet pilots and that they would have to remain under Russian command. I told them this was an unacceptable breach of Egyptian sovereignty. But they would not relent and since we needed a credible deterrent for the Phantoms I finally agreed on condition that this would be a stopgap solution

pending the conversion of our own pilots. They told me the MIG-23s would be sent to Egypt very soon and that they would begin training our own pilots on them immediately. They never came. Instead they tried to overthrow me with the abortive Ali Sabry coup.

Then (Soviet Ambassador Vladimir) Vinogradov came to see me and said (President Nikolai) Podgorny wanted to come to Cairo as soon as possible. It was urgent, he said. I told him I saw no reason for such a visit but when he said it was in relation to our request for modern weapons, I agreed. When Podgorny came in May of last year, he pulled out a treaty and said I should sign it. This was the first inkling I received about a new treaty. I said it was not necessary. But he was very insistent and said he could not return to Moscow without it. When I asked him why, he said the Central Committee in Moscow felt this was essential as proof of long-lasting friendship and understanding.

I suggested he give us time to study it and that he come back July 23 (1971) for the anniversary of the revolution and that

this would be a more appropriate occasion to sign such a document. Besides, I added, this date was only a few weeks away. But Podgorny wouldn't take no for an answer. I also asked him how I could possibly explain to my people that such a short visit by the Soviet president to Cairo produces such a momentous treaty. He then gave me his solemn word of honor that within four days of his return to Moscow, the first MIG-23s would arrive in Egypt. For this reason, I decided to sign the treaty. I also felt this would finally convince the Russians that I was not America's man and that they could trust me.

Four days, four months, eight months went by and nothing happened. They knew that I had made 1971 the year of decision for the liberation of our occupied land but it was becoming increasingly clear that they didn't want to help us solve the problem with the equipment we needed and that no-war-no-peace had become the cornerstone of Soviet policy in the Middle East.

I went back to Moscow in October. The man who had given me his solemn word of honor, was nowhere to be found



Anwar Sadat

—sick, I was told. I was left alone with (Premier Alexei) Kosygin but (party leader Leonid) Brezhnev joined us on the last day. We reached yet another agreement and they promised it would be carried out by the end of the year. November passed and nothing—except a Soviet shuttle to Egypt via Egypt, where some Russian equipment was picked up for the Indians for their war against Pakistan, a country backed by America.

This showed that when the Russians want to throw their weight behind a country at war they are not necessarily deterred by the fact that the United States stands behind that country's opponent. On Dec. 11, I informed the Russians I wished to visit Moscow before the end of 1971. They didn't reply until the 27th and suggested a meeting in February. I replied that my patience had completely run out but for the sake of friendship I would wait.

I visited the Soviet Union two (Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)



Arnaud de Borchgrave

you have transformed the Middle East equation by expelling Soviet advisers and that all peace options are now open. What do you think should be the first practical step in this new situation?

Sadat—Yes, things have changed since we last met (last February). But not the way Golda Meir believes. Israel has been escalating the conflict. The U.S., too. On the eve of 1972, when Secretary Rogers transferred that Israel was still overwhelmingly superior to Egypt, the U.S. still decided to go ahead and give them more Phantoms. There was also the agreement to supply Israel with know-how for the manufacture (Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

## Interview With President Sadat

**IN CAIRO, last week, President Anwar Sadat granted to Arnaud de Borchgrave, *Newsweek* senior editor, the first interview since he announced July 18 that he was ousting Soviet military personnel, and the fourth interview he has given Mr. de Borchgrave since February, 1971. This is the approved text of the copyright interview which appears in the issue of *Newsweek* out today.**

Borchgrave—There is much still about Soviet personnel in Egypt, many will actually be, and how many will be, and in what capacity? Sadat—This is a matter between me and the Soviets and of concern anyone else. I take my decision because I feel it is in the interest of Egypt. We and the Russians, friends, not allies. Much happens between allies. Gen. de Gaulle kicked U.S. and NATO out of France, sample.

Borchgrave—Will the Soviet presence in Egypt—west, Alexandria and ah Mahrul—be affected by your decision?

Sadat—Nixon knows the facts on the Mediterranean. He knows Cairo west is not he sea. Washington has a for a long time that egie presence and advisers two different things.

Borchgrave—Last December told me you had promised Secretary of State William P. F. rs that after the Israelis

pulled back under a first phase, Soviet SAM crews, which cost Egypt a lot of hard currency, would leave. Are all Soviet SAM sites now being turned over to the Egyptians?

Sadat—I didn't say I would get rid of them because they cost a lot of money. I said that if my initiative were accepted by the Israelis, a new era would open and that I would no longer be in need of Soviets in SAM sites. I have now taken my decision. The superpowers may prefer the status quo. But I cannot accept it.

Borchgrave—Why the sudden departure of Soviet advisers? Why now, with only 10 days' notice?

Sadat—I will not give the State Department or the Israelis reasons to rejoice. This is between me, the Soviet Union and the gateposts.

Borchgrave—There is much talk of a partial Arab oil boycott—the Arabs only selling enough oil to cover their immediate expenses. Do you think this is a practical possibility?

How soon? And with what effect?

Sadat—I have never asked for a boycott. But I have spoken for U.S. interests in the area as a whole. When Nixon gives Israel \$70 million for the settlement of new refugees from Russia and when the U.S. Senate, a day or two before, votes another \$300 million for Israel, I tell other Arab leaders that the U.S. is getting a lot of money from its investments and revenue in the Arab world. All I can tell you is that U.S. interests will shortly become part of the battle for the recovery of our land.

An oil boycott is feasible but it's a very complex problem. We are not in a hurry on the oil front. We are not hysterical and there is no need for hysteria. But I can assure you that U.S. interests in the Middle East are in for a long hot autumn and if Mr. Nixon thinks he is going to have a quiet time in the area as he is running for re-election, he has another surprise coming. Borchgrave—Golda Meir says

## Troops and Tanks Move Into Londonderry

## A Rejects Appeal to Take Down Barricades

AST, July 30 (UPI)—tillery Catholic leaders to-jected an appeal from a n Ireland administrator Whitelaw to take down eads around their no-go fore troops move in.

tra 1,200 British troops, into the city yesterday, streets around the Bog- eegan strongholds, ne with tanks specially l with bulldozer blades to own barricades.

Friday night Mr. White- a television audience in sh Republic that troops n move into the Catholic areas.

day is coming very soon he military will go down rway and every street in n Ireland, regardless of sed or color of that con- . All barricades will come he said.

y Michael Harwood, a leader Civil Rights Association, rally of 600 people in tve . "We will not remove any ide until you (Whitelaw) removed your barricades. Long Kesh internment

More than 300 men are still being held in Long Kesh, where many have been since terror suspects' internment without trial was introduced last August.

The rally marked the six-month anniversary of "Bloody Sunday," Jan. 30, when 13 persons died. Bernadette Devlin, member of

Parliament for mid-Ulster, told the rally, "Until internment has been ended and the Special Powers Act abolished, until amnesty has been granted to political prisoners, there is no chance of peace in this area."

As the rally broke up, a march by 300 Protestant members of the

Apprentice Boys of Derry began near the City Hall. Soldiers of the Coldstream Guards, transferred from ceremonial guard duty outside Buckingham Palace to service in Londonderry, crouched in doorways lining the route.

Whitelaw Warning Tonight Mr. Whitelaw said "substantial operations" had been started by security forces to allow them to move freely throughout Northern Ireland.

His statement gave no details. "From the time of this announcement there will be substantial activity by the security forces in various parts of Northern Ireland," Mr. Whitelaw said.

"The object is to enable the security forces to move freely throughout all areas and so to protect the whole community. Where such activity is taking place, people will best assist the security forces and protect themselves by keeping off the streets."

At army headquarters in Lisburn, near Belfast, however, a military spokesman said, "Mr. Whitelaw's statement is a precautionary statement to the public and is not necessarily in-

## African Nation Prescribes Loss Of Ears or Hands for Robbers

BANGUI, Central African Republic, July 30 (AP)—This African nation yesterday prescribed the loss of an ear or a hand as punishment for convicted robbers.

Information Minister Victor Tetey said three robbers, caught in the act, had their right ears chopped off today. They were also sentenced to five years in jail without appeal.

Second offenses will cost the loss of the other ear. A fourth offense will bring death by firing squad in public. President Jean Bedel Bokassa, in a nationwide broadcast, said he was forced to impose the severe measures "to jealously preserve the reputation of the Central African Republic, which has been soiled by the increase in thefts." He said he had been much saddened that his general amnesty of June 24 had resulted only in an upsurge in banditry. "There is work for everyone and I cannot accept acts of robbery, banditry, brigandage and such like on the territory of the republic," he said.

## He and McGovern Confer Today

## 2 Democratic Party Leaders Ask Eagleton to Leave Ticket

From Wire Dispatches  
WASHINGTON, July 30.—The new leaders of the Democratic National Committee, chairman Jean Westwood and vice-chairman Basil A. Paterson, said today that they believe Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton should withdraw as the vice-presidential nominee.

The statements, made on a television interview program, came during a weekend in which Sen. Eagleton, D. Mo., and the Democratic presidential candidate, Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., indicated a change in the ticket was possible. A decision may be made at a meeting the two senators have scheduled for tomorrow night in Washington.

Sen. McGovern qualified his support for his running mate in announcing the plans for the meeting tomorrow. Citing "intense pressure" to drop Sen. Eagleton, because of his hospitalizations and psychiatric care during the 1960s, Sen. McGovern told a South Dakota state Democratic convention in Aberdeen yesterday, "I don't know how it will all come out."

**'The Proper Course'**  
He asked the South Dakota Democrats "for your prayers and your patience for Sen. Eagleton and me while we deliberate on the proper course ahead."

Sen. Eagleton, although he continued to insist that he would remain on the ticket and that Sen. McGovern was "100 percent" behind him, remarked on a television interview program today, "I won't say in advance what my irrevocable position will be."

He said that if Sen. McGovern suggested he withdraw, "I'd have to weigh it."

Sen. McGovern, who said Friday night that public opinion could not be discounted and that the question of Sen. Eagleton's candidacy was still up in the air, volunteered at an informal news conference today that he wished he had known about Sen. Eagleton's medical history before choosing him as his running mate.

But Sen. McGovern said he doesn't "condemn" Sen. Eagleton because of it.

He said that "it may be another day or two" after he and Sen. Eagleton meet before a decision is made on the ticket.

"But," Sen. McGovern insisted, "any decision we make will be a concurrent one. We might very well decide that the thing for him to do is stay on."

Sen. Eagleton's disclosure last Tuesday that he had been hospitalized for nervous exhaustion and fatigue in 1960, 1964 and 1966, Sen. McGovern said.

"Naturally I wish I had known about it. I don't really condemn him. I think his view was that it was a closed chapter. I think he felt it was something that was behind him."

Sen. McGovern also said, "You could have picked a guy who'd never had any medical history at all who could have cracked up on you in the middle of the campaign."

**'A Noble Thing'**  
In asking Sen. Eagleton to step down, Mrs. Westwood said a woman to hold a position as powerful as chairman in either the Democratic or Republican party, said:

"I am convinced it would be a noble thing for Eagleton to do, to change the focus from personalities to issues and let us go about our business (the campaign)."

Mr. Paterson, the first black to hold the post of Democratic national vice-chairman, was asked on the TV program if he also thought Sen. Eagleton should step down, and he replied: "I certainly do."

Both declined to discuss their choice for a successor to Sen. Eagleton on the ticket.

Asked what would happen if Sen. Eagleton refused a request by Sen. McGovern to step down, Mrs. Westwood said there would

be nothing the Democratic National Committee could do to force him out.

If Sen. Eagleton dropped out, Mrs. Westwood said, the committee would have no trouble choosing another candidate within 10 days or two weeks. The committee selects a vice-presidential candidate if the one

chosen at the convention withdraws.

She said members of the committee were divided on the issue in much the same proportion as shown in national public opinion polls. Several polls released yesterday said a majority do not believe Sen. Eagleton should withdraw.

Mrs. Westwood said Sen. Eagleton "made a good impression this week." Mr. Paterson added that whatever happens, Sen. McGovern has "ample time to pull together and win" in November.

Sen. Eagleton reiterated his in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



PADDLING—Sen. George McGovern, accompanied by grandson Timothy Mead, coincides his vacation with a canoe ride on a lake in South Dakota. Sen. McGovern meets with his running mate, Sen. Thomas Eagleton, today to decide ticket's future.

## In Dogfight Near Hanoi

## U.S. Aircraft Shoot Down 2 MiGs

SAIGON, July 30 (AP)—U.S. Air Force jet fighters shot down two Soviet-built MIG-21 interceptors in a supersonic dogfight northeast of Hanoi, American pilots said today.

They said they saw a large orange fireball when two air-to-air missiles slammed into one of the MIG-21s.

Crewmen of another Air Force F-4 Phantom in the flight of

eight said a third missile broke off the left wing of the second MIG-21 and the aircraft tumbled to the ground.

The Phantoms were escorting strike aircraft on raids against the north coast rail line linking Hanoi with China. The strike aircraft, using laser-guided bombs, knocked out a small bridge which had been repaired after earlier strikes against the

line, spokesmen said. Many other strikes in the Hanoi area were canceled because of overcast skies.

It was after the raid on the bridge that the fighter escorts encountered the MiGs.

"We started to turn following the completion of the bombing mission," recalled Lt. Col. Gens E. Taft. "When we looked up, there was a MIG in our one o'clock position. We gave chase, maneuvered into position, fired our missile and killed him."

Lt. Col. Carl G. Baily and Capt. Jeff S. Weinstein, crew of the other MIG-killing plane, were flying in bad weather when they received "bandit" calls.

"The MiGs were coming at a very high rate of speed and managed to get by us before we engaged them," Col. Baily said. "We turned as hard as we could and started toward them and got them right out in front of us coming head-on. I fired two missiles. They both guided right in and splashed him good."

"The credit for this one goes all to Jeff because when you get head-on like that, it's the guy in the back seat with the radar that does all the work. I just sat up in the front and squeezed the trigger when he told me to."

The U.S. command said the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Soviet Probe on Venus Finds 370 F Heat, Crushing Pressure

MOSCOW, July 30 (UPI)—Soviet scientific instruments that were landed on Venus a week ago encountered surface temperatures of 370 degrees Fahrenheit and atmospheric pressure 93 times that on earth, the government newspaper, *Izvestia*, said today.

The instrument capsule carried to the planet by the unmanned Venus-8 probe transmitted back to earth for 50 minutes. Official reports suggested that the instruments then were destroyed by the heat and pressure.

*Izvestia* said the temperature inside the capsule when it touched down on the surface was 68 degrees F. The capsule was frozen from the inside just before its descent "and looked very much like an ice chest. . . . Whatever the thermal pressure, the heat was felt gradually," *Izvestia* said earlier.

The Venus-8 capsule was the first Soviet instrument package to land successfully on the daylight side of Venus. Instruments carried by Venus-7 were parachuted onto the surface of the dark side in December, 1970, and sent signals to earth for 23 minutes.

## Striking Dockers Asked to Re-Examine Plan

LONDON, July 30 (Reuters)—Britain's 41,000 striking longshoremen, in the third day of a walk-out that has paralyzed nearly every port in the country, were urged today to re-examine a job-security formula which they rejected last week.

About 500 ships, their holds crammed with undischarged cargo, remained tied up as the dispute went on.

The dock workers walked out on Friday, complaining that new recommendations presented by the unions and employers failed to give adequate guarantees that

their jobs would not be further endangered by the growth of container transportation.

A switch in shipping to containers has sharply reduced the work force on the docks in recent years. The dockers are demanding work for their displaced colleagues, in inland depots where the containers' "legs" (forklifts) and unloading.

Lord Aldington, chairman of the Port of London Authority who represented the employers in the preparation of last week's report, today urged dockers to read it

again. He said a closer scrutiny would show that the dockers' problems were really understood.

The longshoremen object to the report's wording, which says preference in allocation of jobs in the container depots. The dockers want a guarantee that container depot jobs are theirs by right.

Lord Aldington and Jack Jones, leader of the Transport and General Workers Union, to which most of the longshoremen belong, were joint heads of the union-management committee whose proposal was rejected by the

dockers last week. No break in the deadlock is expected before tomorrow's meeting between the two.

Throughout the weekend, union leaders and Labor party members of Parliament have been contacting dock workers and urging them to return to work.

The strike grew out of an earlier clash between dockers and the newly created Industrial Relations Court, with which the Conservative government had hoped to curb industrial disorders. The clash resulted in five long (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



## U.S., Saigon Planes Develop Ways To Dodge Low-Level Red Missiles

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, July 30 (AP)—New tactics being employed by South Vietnamese and American aircraft have significantly reduced the threat from small Communist heat-seeking missiles, which for a time curtailed air operations in some areas.

The missile involved is the SAM-7 "Strella"—an anti-aircraft missile so light that it can be carried by an infantryman and fired from the shoulder at passing planes or helicopters.

The Soviet-made rocket is so sensitive that it homes on the hot exhaust even of retrofiring engines of the type used in light

planes, as well as on jet engines. Since its introduction in South Vietnam during the North Vietnamese offensive that began on March 30, it has probably downed a dozen or more aircraft.

It is also effective at much lower altitudes than those at which conventional flak artillery is most dangerous. Consequently, the Communists are able to strafe their anti-aircraft defenses, using different weapons for different altitudes.

For a long period, helicopter operations in the northernmost provinces of South Vietnam were practically halted because of extremely effective North Viet-

namese anti-aircraft measures, including widespread use of the Strella. The missile also has scored kills near An Loc, 70 miles north of Saigon, and is being used even in the Mekong River Delta south of Saigon.

Now, however, helicopters are again playing a key role in the fighting along Route 1 and for Quang Tri City. There is increased confidence that the Strella threat has been greatly reduced.

The two most important anti-missile defenses are the practice of evasive flying and the use of hot objects to distract the missiles away from their targets.

Twice last week, the South Vietnamese Air Force reported that two of its AC-119 attack planes successfully defended themselves from Strella attacks by dropping flares. The intense heat of a magnesium flare has proved to be much more attractive than any aircraft engine to a Strella, which explodes harmlessly on reaching the flare.

Sometimes the firing of tracer shells or other hot ordnance also has deflected the Strella.

But this technique is useful only if the crew of an aircraft is aware that a missile has been fired at them and is, therefore, most effective at night when the muzzle blast of the firing is clearly visible.

Helicopter pilots on the Quang Tri front now find they are safest flying just a few feet above the ground, and, whenever possible, along roads known to be controlled by friendly troops.

At extremely low altitudes, helicopters can be seen and heard only when they are almost directly overhead and are often past before the enemy has time to react.

On the other hand, helicopters flying low down are especially vulnerable to small arms fire and North Vietnamese troops have had some success bringing them down with B-40 rockets that are usually fired at close range by infantrymen against tanks or trucks.

## Hanoi Says Guided Bombs Blast Lock-Sluice Installation

HONG KONG, Monday, July 31 (Reuters).

North Vietnam today reported new American air attacks on its dikes and drainage system, and said one raid had destroyed an important lock and sluice installation which had taken two years to build.

The installation drained 125,000 acres of fields in the south of Thanh Binh province, southwest of Hanoi, the North Vietnam News Agency said.

The sluice was destroyed Satur-

day by teleguided missiles and bombs, shattering all the sluice gates, valves and buttresses and leaving them beyond repair, the agency said.

Two hours earlier U.S. planes dropped bombs on a portion of the dike along the Chu River and the Ngoc Quan sluice in Thanh Hoa Province, it said.

Yesterday, the agency quoted Water Conservancy Vice-Minister Phan My as saying:

"Although bombing and shelling against the dikes in North Vietnam have not yet caused floods because the water level in the rivers has not risen high, the deliberate U.S. attacks on the dikes bear a very dangerous character, since it is a calculated effort to make the dikes give way easily once the water level rises high in the flood season."

Mr. Phan My denied U.S. charges that Hanoi was trying to blame U.S. bombing for its own failure to maintain its dike systems.

He said that flood control was the most important work in North Vietnam and in 15 years, up to 1970, about 120 million cubic meters of earth had been used in repairing and constructing new dikes.

"This year, up to the end of April, our people had moved 15 million cubic meters of earth to reinforce the dikes, three times as much as in the whole of 1971," he added.

He stressed that it was because of the top priority being given to flood control that no damage had been caused by the heavy floodings between 1968 and 1971.

In particular, during the flood in 1971, which was the biggest in 100 years, all the dikes belonging to the Red River system were well maintained," he said.

## Ex-GI Accused Of Perjury, Was at My Lai

PEYOR, Okla., July 30 (AP).

Charles Dean Gruver, a 27-year-old former GI in Lt. William Calley's unit at the My Lai massacre, was returned here yesterday after his arrest in Tulsa on perjury charges.

Gruver, according to Lt. Calley's lawyers, is a key witness in their efforts to win a new trial.

Gruver was charged Friday with lying when he testified on June 19 that he had never been convicted of a felony. The testimony was given during a preliminary hearing on a second-degree burglary charge against him, which later was dismissed.

Records show that he has served prison terms in Oklahoma, Colorado and Texas and has an arrest record dating to 1961 on such complaints as car theft, assault, robbery and burglary.

Police arrested him about 6:30 a.m. yesterday in a Tulsa residential area.

Lt. Calley's civilian attorney, George S. Latimer of Salt Lake City, said that the timing of the perjury charge made him suspicious. He said that it likely would not have been filed if he had not filed a petition for a new trial for Lt. Calley based on information from Gruver.

Mr. Latimer said he heard Lt. Calley's superior officer, Capt. Ernest L. Medina, relay an order from the task force headquarters to wipe out every living thing in the South Vietnamese village. He has said that he will testify for Lt. Calley.

The defense asked the Army to call Gruver as a witness in Lt. Calley's court-martial. But the Army said that it could not find him. Gruver has said that the Army was in touch with him at his home in Statesboro, Mo., during the court-martial.

## Truce Offer Is Issued by Laos Premier

VIENTIANE, July 30 (UPI).

Premier Souvanna Phouma has proposed a general cease-fire in Laos and agreed to consider the five-point peace program of the pro-Communist Pathet Lao, the official Laos news agency said today.

The news agency said that Prince Souvanna Phouma made the proposals in a letter last Monday to Prince Souphannouvong, the Central Committee chairman of the Lao Patriotic Front.

Prince Souvanna's moves followed his rejection of demands from right-wing elements of his coalition government formed in 1963 that he resign the premiership, political sources said.

Prince Souvanna proposed that the cease-fire be under the "active and effective control" of the International Control Commission with the participation of nations to be agreed upon by his government and the Pathet Lao.

The ICC, composed of India, Poland and Canada, was set up by the Geneva convention in 1954 to supervise a settlement of the Indochina conflict.

Soviet, British Role

If the Souvanna government and the Pathet Lao agree on more nations participating in the peace-keeping mission of the ICC, the approval of Russia and Britain, co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, is needed.

Prince Souvanna also issued a statement criticizing rightist National Assembly members for their "shortsighted policy" in demanding his resignation.

"My government has been formed by approval of His Majesty the King and also approved annually by the assembly since 1962," he wrote. "So there is no sufficient accusation to claim now in 1972 that my government is unconstitutional."

Separation Urged

Noting that "both of us have no intention to solve the problem by force," Prince Souvanna proposed to the Pathet Lao that the military aspects of the Laotian war be separated from its political aspects.

"The Indochina war has proved to be fruitless, which also is now admitted by the major powers," he said.

## 3 Guerrillas Die In Skirmish With Police in Tehran

TEHRAN, July 30 (Reuters).

Three guerrillas were killed in a gun battle with police in Tehran and a passing motorcyclist was also shot dead, police reported today.

A fourth guerrilla was wounded and captured. A police captain also was wounded in the skirmish, which developed yesterday when the police surrounded a guerrilla hideout.

A police spokesman said that the guerrillas opened fire and threw hand grenades. They shot and killed a motorcyclist who resisted when they tried to grab his vehicle, the spokesman said.

The police seized quantities of arms, explosives and documents from the hideout. The police captain, who was wounded and taken to a hospital, has been promoted to the rank of major on the spot, the spokesman added.

## U.S. Aircraft Down 2 MiGs

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MI-6s were the 15th and 16th reported by American crews since June 17, 1965, and the 44th and 45th this year.

Naval Depot Bombed

In other significant raids, Navy pilots said they damaged the Ha Tou naval supply storage depot, 29 miles northeast of Haiphong, and destroyed or damaged 33 pieces of rolling stock at a railroad yard near Thanh Hoa.

The U.S. command reported that one American plane was lost. It said an F-105 developed mechanical trouble and flew southward over Da Nang. Both crewmen bailed out and were rescued.

In ground fighting, South Vietnamese military spokesmen reported a series of clashes on the northern front ranging from the northern edges of Quang Tri City 10 miles southward to My Chan, near Highway 1.

Field reports from Quang Tri City said there were skirmishes 20 yards from the Citadel and South Vietnamese Marines were being hit by long-range artillery and mortars.

Officers said the North Vietnamese control the Citadel and the western part of the city.

Accidental Bombing

Yesterday, it was reported that a 100-mm South Vietnamese infantry company lost half its troops in a heavy North Vietnamese attack and erratic U.S. bombing that hit the government lines near Hue.

The U.S. command said two Navy A-4 jets accidentally dropped two-pound bombs into the South Vietnamese positions during the close-quarter fighting Friday, killing eight government troops and wounding 25.

The Saigon command said that in addition one South Vietnamese soldier was killed and 15 wounded when the company was hit with 100-mm North Vietnamese mortar shells and attacked on the ground.

The battle was less than two miles northeast of Firebase Bastogne, which was abandoned Wednesday but recaptured Friday night.

## Pentagon Papers Trial Halted By Douglas Over Wiretapping

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, July 30 (UPI).—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, acting on a defense appeal over government wiretapping, halted the Pentagon papers trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo yesterday, 48 hours before it was to begin.

Justice Douglas said he was "exceedingly reluctant" to stop a trial in which the jury had been selected, but said he was doing so out of concern that the defendants' constitutional rights may have been violated by the powerful electronic ear of the government.

"The constitutional right earnestly pressed here is the right to counsel guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment," Justice Douglas wrote. "The guarantee obviously involves the right to keep the confidences of the client (of an attorney) overheard in a wire-



Prince Souvanna Phouma

## 2 Party Chiefs Ask Eagleton to Quit the Ticket

(Continued from Page 1)

tention to remain on the ticket during a TV interview in which columnist Jack Anderson was one of the questioners. The columnist apologized during the program for reporting last week that Sen. Eagleton had been arrested for drunken driving without documentary proof.

But Mr. Anderson said he could not in good conscience retract the story until he removes any doubt that photostatic copies of the alleged arrest citations may still be in the hands of an unnamed person.

"I think the story has been so thoroughly discredited," Sen. Eagleton replied, "that I don't see why you can't retract it. That seems thoroughly inequitable to me."

Mr. Anderson said he was concerned that the alleged documents, which he understands are in other hands, could be forged.

"I do owe you an apology," the columnist said. "I tell my reporters a fact doesn't become a fact for our column until we can prove it. I violated my own rule."

Sen. Eagleton said Mr. Anderson's story had hurt his vice-presidential campaign and had hurt his family but it "made me doubly determined to stay in the race."

Sen. Eagleton said he is not

## 2 Party Chiefs Ask Eagleton to Quit the Ticket

going into the meeting with Sen. McGovern "pigeonholed," but he said he has several ideas he wants to present to Sen. McGovern and said he expects to hear some from the presidential candidate.

"I'm going to make my case to him," Sen. Eagleton said.

Sen. Eagleton said he would meet with Mr. Anderson in his Senate office on Tuesday to discuss "some things" which Mr. Anderson said during the TV program he wanted to discuss in private with Sen. Eagleton. He wouldn't disclose what "some things" were, but indicated they were other items which might be embarrassing to Sen. Eagleton.

Asked if there is anything else in his life history that could possibly be uncovered as a new



Mrs. Jean Westwood and Basil Paterson, the chairman and vice-chairman of the Democratic Party.

## Ex-U.S. Aide Is Anderson's Source

WASHINGTON, July 30 (NYT).

The source of a charge that Thomas P. Eagleton, who has been arrested several times on charges that included drunk and reckless driving, identified himself last night as William True Davis, a former U.S. Treasury official and diplomat who is now a bank president.

The identity of Mr. Davis, who was quoted by Jack Anderson, the columnist, on Thursday as having said he had seen photostatic copies of the alleged violations, was made public when he submitted to an interview on a television news program.

On Friday, Mr. Davis described to The New York Times in an interview the circumstances under which he had seen what he thought were copies of arrest records bearing Sen. Eagleton's name.

Mr. Davis, 52, is a native of St. Joseph, Mo. He was president of a pharmaceutical concern when President John Kennedy appointed him ambassador to Switzerland in 1963.

Three years later, President Lyndon Johnson named him an assistant secretary of the Treasury. British reconnaissance planes circled the skies over the no-go areas today, sparking speculation on an imminent army invasion.

The zones were created by the

outlawed Irish Republican Army after "Bloody Sunday." Since then, no British troops or police have entered the areas except on brief reconnaissance forays.

A spokesman for the Marxist Official wing of the IRA said yesterday that his group has received shipments of mortars and hundreds of rounds of ammunition from the United States recently, and that they would be used to repel any attack.

Until now, a bazooka has been the heaviest weapon employed by the IRA.

Troops and police yesterday reported they had arrested 135 persons and rounded up a small army of guns, ammunition and bombs since the get-tough policy went into effect in Northern Ireland last week.

A spokesman listed the haul from weapons searches as 1,165

He said that he would not retract his charge and still believed it was true, but would have to continue seeking documentation through other sources. He said he had been told by a number of other individuals that the records existed but had not yet found anyone who possessed them.

Sen. Eagleton, who is attempting to overcome the political fallout from his disclosure on Tuesday that he was hospitalized for psychiatric care in 1960, 1964 and 1966, has called Mr. Anderson's charges "a damnable lie."

## IRA Refuses to Take Down Barricades

(Continued from Page 1)

discative of any immediate action on the part of the troops."

Newsmen inside Londonderry's Bogside, one of the two IRA-controlled strongholds in Ulster's second city, reported no immediate signs of an army invasion. There are now 4,000 troops in Londonderry. The Coldstream Guards have moved into a school overlooking the Bogside and fortified it as their base.

Every vehicle entering the city has to pass through a checkpoint inspection which lasts up to an hour. Within the city pedestrians are searched three or four times in the course of a journey.

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A spokesman listed the haul from weapons searches as 1,165

pounds of explosive, 22 rifles, 25 pistols, a submachine gun, five shotguns, an anti-tank gun, 33 grenades and nearly 7,500 rounds of ammunition.

Overnight, gunmen in Belfast killed two men, raising the toll to two years of Ulster strife to 4 killed.

One of the victims was a 40-year-old bachelor shot at his early today. The other was an unidentified man, whose body was found on Old Hollywood Road passersby.

Other gunmen tried to kill a militiaman in Londonderry without harming him. His mother ran into the screaming for help.

In Lurgan, southwest Belfast, Protestant and Catholic mobs belted each other with bombs and guns into the hours of the morning being broken up by troops and rubber bullets and noise.

An army spokesman said that the police had hit a mob in the middle. They had men wounded by gunfire and a policeman hit by a stone.

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A major firebomb attack set at least three in a blaze in downtown Belfast.

## Striking U.K. Longshoremen Asked to Re-Examine Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

shoremans spending nearly five days in jail.

Political sources said the government is not at the moment contemplating another confrontation through the machinery of the courts.

He said that when he opened the envelope, "there were photostatic copies, kind of like a Xerox copy, of things, of traffic violations, and I don't recall the exact number, but certainly there were 20, 30, 40 of them."

He said that the alleged violations had included "speeding, and there was reckless, careless and intoxication on several."

Sen. Eagleton has acknowledged that he was cited for speeding in 1962 and had a minor accident in 1963 for which he was not cited. He said neither traffic "incident" had involved drinking. His staff later acknowledged two other speeding citations when Mr. Eagleton was 18 and 24 years old. Missouri officials said they had no records of the sort described by Mr. Anderson or his source.

Mr. Davis said that he "tore all that stuff up, frankly."

Asked if someone could have falsified the documents and made photostats of them as a campaign ploy, Mr. Davis said, "there's always that possibility."

Professing to be a friend of

the court. Conciliation, the sources said, is the present government policy.

Last week's rejection of the union-management proposal was by a 58-to-28 vote, with 18 delegates abstaining. The delegates are reversing the decision on persuading the 18 delegates of the workability of the agreement, which may be altered in tomorrow's meeting to make it more palatable to the longshoremen.

In another action, newspaper printers of the National Graphical Association yesterday called off a planned 24-hour work stoppage, which would have started at 1400 GMT today. Its purpose was to protest the Industrial Relations Act, under which the five dockers had been jailed.

Anti-strike appeals had been lodged by several union branches and by Vic Feather, leader of the Trades Union Congress. After a meeting, the union "reluctantly" called off the walkout.

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## Demetrius Picks Eastern Orthodox Vice-Patriarch

ISTANBUL, July 30 (AP).

Bishop Constantine of Apollonia was appointed yesterday proto-synkellos—or vice-patriarch—of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of the Eastern Orthodox Church, replacing Metropolitan Kalinikos, archbishop of Lystra.

Bishop Constantine, 44, said he was named by Patriarch Demetrius I, who succeeded the late Patriarch Athenagoras I on July 18. Bishop Constantine is believed to be a personal friend of the new patriarch.

Metropolitan Kalinikos retired because of exhaustion, Bishop Constantine said. His new position includes supervision of the Patriarchal Court, the issuing of statements, and the reception of distinguished guests.

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## Black Division Head Named, U.S. Army's 2d

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).

The Army has announced the assignment of a black general for the first time to head an infantry division in the United States.

He is Brig. Gen. James P. Hamlet, 51, a native of Alliance, Ohio, who was nominated earlier this week for promotion to major general. The first black commander of an Army division is Maj. Gen. Frederic E. Davison, who heads the 8th Infantry Division in Germany.

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## 1623 Book of Plays By Shakespeare Stolen

MANCHESTER, July 30 (AP).

A 349-year-old book of Shakespeare's works, worth about \$24,700, has been stolen from the Manchester University library, officials said.

It was thought the thief used duplicate keys to get into the library, they added.

The book is entitled "Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies." It is the first folio printed in London in 1623—seven years after Shakespeare's death—by Isaac Jaggard and E. Blount.

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## Rhodesian Bishop Attacks Chrome Imports by U.S.

LAGOS, Nigeria, July 30 (AP).

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the African National Congress in Rhodesia, said yesterday that America's import of chrome from his country was "the worst blow we have suffered from any quarter."

"The people in my country and all those truly for democracy have lost" because of the decision, the bishop said.

He was referring to the U.S. decision late last year to resume importing chrome and "other strategic and critical materials" from Rhodesia in violation of a UN ban on trade with that country.

"They are doing that at the expense of democracy and I don't think that makes any sense to a real American," the soft-spoken clergyman said. "It's very damaging."

Bishop Muzorewa returned to Rhodesia last night. He stopped in Lagos on his way back from Liberia, where he attended the celebration of that country's 125th anniversary of independence.

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## Iran Shoots 4 Smugglers

TEHRAN, July 30 (AP).

Four men were executed today by firing squad after being found guilty of smuggling narcotics, an official communiqué said. Two were executed in Tehran and two in Meshed. During the past two years, 150 drug peddlers have been executed under a new law.

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## AP and Hsinhua Reach News Pact

PEKING, July 30 (AP).

An agreement was reached today on the exchange of news and photos between the Associated Press and Hsinhua, China's news and photo agency.

The agreement marked the first time in 22 years that an American news organization had established a regular news and photo channel with China.

The agreement provides both radio and mail exchanges. It was reached in negotiations between top Hsinhua officials and AP's president, Paul Miller, its chairman.

## Floods Threatening Eastern Soviet Towns

MOSCOW, July 30 (AP).

The Soviet news agency Tass reported last night that torrential rain caused rivers to flood and threatened towns in the Amur region of the Soviet Far East on the border with China.

The report from Blagoveshchensk, about 400 miles west of Khabarovsk, made no mention of casualties among the population.

It said that in the 10 days from July 16 to 26 powerful cyclones hit the area, causing flooding from several tributaries of the Amur. It said "hundreds of kilometers of roads" were washed away.

## 3 Die in Turkish Floods

ANKARA, July 30 (Reuters).

Thirteen persons were killed yesterday in a flood in an eastern border town, in floods following heavy rain, a police official announced.

## Callstone Removed From Sheikh Mujib

LONDON, July 30 (Reuters).

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, prime minister of Bangladesh, underwent an operation at a London clinic today for removal of his appendix and a gallstone. A hospital spokesman said his condition was satisfactory.

A statement issued by the Bangladesh High Commission said the stone removed was about the size of an olive.

The operation was performed by Sir Edward Muir, surgeon to Queen Elizabeth. It lasted two hours.

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**WEATHER**

City	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Pres
ALGERIE	28	SE	Part	1015
AMSTERDAM	18	SE	Part	1015
ANKARA	28	SE	Part	1015
ATHENS	30	SE	Part	1015
AUSTIN	30	SE	Part	1015
BELGRADE	24	SE	Part	1015
BERLIN	17	SE	Part	1015
BOMBAY	28	SE	Part	1015
BUDAPEST	22	SE	Part	1015
CAIRO	32	SE	Part	1015
CASABLANCA	24	SE	Part	1015
COPENHAGEN	18	SE	Part	1015
COSTA DEL SOL				



Found in Chains

ers Obtain \$1 Million;  
oman Freed Unhurt

July 30 (AP).—A millionaire's kidnapped Thun family was released yesterday, after her \$1 million ransom was paid.

At other times, C. Morgan Thun, 49-year-old, turned to his son, Orlando, who was kidnapped with her.

Mr. Thun said Harry C. Piper, Jr., the woman's husband, a broker, personally delivered \$1 million in ransom about 11:25 p.m. Friday. He said that the Piper family was contacted by the kidnappers about 9:30 p.m. Friday and that Mr. Piper personally followed detailed instructions in delivering the ransom. He said that Mr. Piper released the woman, who he left in the company of John Morrison, brother-in-law of the kidnapped woman, and newsmen later that Mrs. Piper and her husband had a "hearty reunion."

Chained to Tree

"She was found in a wilderness area, chained to a tree," Mr. Morrison said. "She was chained to a tree off and on for two days and nights."

He said that he could not reveal where she had been kept, but he refused to answer questions about the abduction.

"Mrs. Piper is fine," he said. "She is perfectly healthy, but she is very tired. Her doctor did look her over briefly and said she is in fine shape."

"She was kept in a wilderness area, two nights, a heavily wooded area," Mr. Morrison said. "She was not mistreated other than being confined." He said that Mrs. Piper had a few minor bruises.

"I think she was scared," Mr. Morrison said. "She went through this ordeal in remarkably good fashion."

Formally Bows Out  
on Doctors' Advice

Ala., July 30 (AP).—George C. Wallace, Jr., yesterday formally bowed out of the presidential race, saying he was "not a candidate."

He said his decision was "not a final one" and that he was "not a candidate" in the immediate future.

Mr. Wallace, 55, said he was "not a candidate" for the presidency, but he was "not a candidate" for the presidency.

1 Bloc  
Spock  
iditate

H. Malcolm July 30 (NYT).—A shifting coalition of groups around the Democratic Party, including the anti-war, anti-racism, and anti-Vietnam War groups, are forming a bloc to support George McGovern in the presidential election.

Mr. Wallace's statement was distributed by press aides. He was reported not to be feeling well enough to read the statement himself at a news conference.

The governor is currently undergoing physical therapy at the Spaulding Rehabilitation Center in Boston to help him adjust to the paralysis caused by a gunshot wound to his leg in May 1971.

Mr. Wallace had campaigned extensively as a Democrat in the spring presidential primaries and had carried two states—Michigan and Florida. He polled almost four million votes in the primaries and was second only to Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota in popular vote.

However, because he paid little attention to the delegate-selection process, he was not able to translate his popular vote into significant delegate strength at the Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach.

Mr. Wallace's campaigning ended abruptly when he was shot four times while shaking hands at a rally in a shopping center in Laurel, Md., a Washington suburb.

His accused assassin, Arthur Herman Bremer of Milwaukee, faces federal and state charges growing out of the attack. The state trial begins tomorrow in Upper Marlboro, Md., but the federal trial, to be held in Baltimore, has been indefinitely delayed.

The American party will hold its national convention Aug. 4-6 in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Wallace previously declined an invitation to attend the convention.

In formally ruling out his candidacy, the governor praised the American party's national chairman, T. Coleman Andrews of Richmond, Va., and said, "I am convinced that the American party has performed an outstanding service to the people of America and will be remembered in our nation's history."

Is Divided

was some post-kill unity, it was party, formed after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., was deeply split. A southern delegates' vote for the Democratic nominee, Sen. George McGovern, who, although ideal in at least has a chance to build an independent movement," said no hopes to be on about 20 states, we are independent parties. Both of involved in Vietnam, of us out. Both are industry. Both bore holes, inconsistent," he said in an interview, "to be independent radical men endorse another."

ack in Malta

Malta, July 20 (AP).—Prime Minister Sir Michael Dimech returned here after two days of a security and economic developments. He is expected to arrive with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and other officials.

JUNN  
RUMES

Gina Giovanna, 29, was arrested in Rome, Italy, on charges of kidnapping and extortion.



HAIR RAISING—Tina and Grete Strommoen were surprised by a violent thunderstorm during a hike in the mountains of eastern Norway Friday. The phenomenon, caused by static electricity, is not considered rare though it has seldom been photographed.

Spassky Has Cold, 9th Game  
Is Postponed Until Tomorrow

REYKJAVIK, July 30 (UPI).—World champion Boris Spassky had a slight head cold today which forced postponement of the ninth game in the \$250,000 "match of the century" against challenger Bobby Fischer, arbiter Lothar Schmid said.

The Icelandic match doctor, Ulfar Thorsen, this morning informed Schmid he was called to the Russian grand master's villa and found him "slightly indisposed with a head cold."

The world champion was not in bed, the doctor said.

Spassky's second, Ivo Ney, said the Russian grand master had moved back into his eighth-floor hotel suite and should be fit by Tuesday.

"It is nothing serious, just an ordinary cold. But you must remember chess is not like football or tennis. Even the slightest cold is upsetting when you have to sit in deep concentration for five hours," Ney said.

3 Postponements Allowed

According to match rules each player can have three postponements in the 24-game series, provided a medical certificate is issued and the arbiter informed five hours before the game. Today's game had been scheduled to begin at 1700 GMT, with Spassky playing white. Fischer is leading 5-3.

In Moscow the official Tass news agency reported without comment or detail the postponement of the ninth game because of Spassky's illness.

A one-paragraph Tass dispatch from Reykjavik did not mention the nature of the ailment. It said:

"Because of Spassky's illness, the ninth game of the match for the world chess title will not be played today."

No Great Surprise

Fred Cramer, Fischer's aide and an International Chess Federation (FIDE) vice-president, said Schmid had personally called Fischer's second, the Rev. William Lombardy, to break the news.

"It came as no great surprise. Bobby was talking about the possibility late last night," Cramer said.

"If you look over the past history of world chess championships, this has happened before. These illnesses have a way of cropping up after a nasty loss. Just as well. Spassky is not a boxer. Then you cannot postpone the ninth round if you're in desperate trouble."

Schmid said the ninth game was postponed until Tuesday at 1700 GMT. If there should be a new certificate Tuesday, then the game will be played on Thursday, he said.

Still a Fight

Yugoslav grand master Svetozar Gligoric said Spassky's chess has not been up to form.

"But I hope there is still a fight. The world champion did not get to be champion just accidentally," he said.

Fischer went swimming late last night. When he awoke around 1400 GMT his only reaction was "Why didn't you tell me before?" his aides said.

Fred Cramer, Fischer's aide, commented, "He knows only too well nobody dares wake him too early."

Fischer has slammed the doors on television coverage of the match in order to concentrate on being the first American to win the title. He refused to meet with Gudmundur Thorarinnsson, the Icelandic Chess Federation president, after his Sabbath ended shortly before midnight last night.

U.S. chess sources said, "Bobby is sick and tired of half-promises, meetings and discussions."

A Lot of Money

Thorarinnsson said Fischer wanted him to sign a letter giving Fischer day-by-day refusal on camera, but he refused. "It was out of question. There is a lot of money involved, and we also have to consider Spassky," he said.

Both players, the federation and New York director Chester Fox receive percentages under the exclusive contract with ABC-Sports.

ABC apologized to Fischer for filming Thursday's eighth game of the match through a "misunderstanding" and said it is ready to resume filming whenever Fischer is fit.

Saturday, Spassky refused to change chessboards to please Fischer. A bitter Schmid said he would stick with the rule that equipment cannot be changed during the match unless both parties agree.

Fischer had demanded that the substitute chessboard be tossed out and the original marble one made by Icelandic artisans be returned. It was Fischer who after the first game insisted that the marble board be removed.

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Both players, the federation and New York director Chester Fox receive percentages under the exclusive contract with ABC-Sports.

ABC apologized to Fischer for filming Thursday's eighth game of the match through a "misunderstanding" and said it is ready to resume filming whenever Fischer is fit.

Saturday, Spassky refused to change chessboards to please Fischer. A bitter Schmid said he would stick with the rule that equipment cannot be changed during the match unless both parties agree.

Fischer had demanded that the substitute chessboard be tossed out and the original marble one made by Icelandic artisans be returned. It was Fischer who after the first game insisted that the marble board be removed.

Soviet Navy Chief  
Claims Power to  
Sink Any Enemy

MOSCOW, July 30 (Reuters).—The chief of the Soviet Navy warned today that his surface and submarine fleets, combined with supersonic missiles, could destroy opponents on the high seas in any part of the world.

In an interview with Pravda on Russia's annual Navy Day, Adm. Sergei Gorshkov said Soviet nuclear submarines armed with ballistic missiles, combined with land-based strategic rockets, form the country's main deterrent.

"Submarines equipped with rockets and long-range torpedoes, together with supersonic rocket-carrying aircraft and missile ships, are capable of destroying the aggressor in any area of the high seas," he said.

Submarine surface vessels and marine aircraft could "detect and effectively destroy underwater targets in any weather conditions," the officer added.

Adm. Gorshkov also said a new type of Soviet military unit, consisting of coastal rocket and artillery batteries, had been created.

The presence of Soviet warships in the oceans of the world, the admiral said, is an impressive deterrent to any sudden aggression against the Soviet Union or its allies.

U.S. Cabinet Aide,  
Brezhnev Confer

MOSCOW, July 30 (UPI).—U.S. Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson and Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, today discussed trade and economic relations, Tass news agency said.

Mr. Brezhnev received Mr. Peterson in the Crimea, a popular vacation area on the Black Sea.

A number of questions of trade and economic relations between the two countries were discussed during the conversation, which had a businesslike, constructive nature, Tass said.

Mr. Peterson is in Russia for the first round of talks by the joint Soviet-American Trade Commission, set up during President Nixon's May visit.

Bolt Kills 4 Climbers

BELGRADE, July 30 (UPI).—Four Yugoslav mountain climbers were killed and five persons injured by lightning during a thunderstorm yesterday on the 2,865-meter Triglav Mountain, in northwestern Yugoslavia, Belgrade radio said today.

Slaughter Is Continuing, Statement Implies  
Burundi Genocide Is Called 'Staggering' by UN

By Kathleen Teltsch  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 30 (NYT).—The UN has broken weeks of official silence on conditions in the African country of Burundi with a statement calling the dimensions of the human tragedy there "staggering" and strongly implying that the killings are continuing.

The Burundi government itself, the UN said Friday, told a mission from the world organization that was allowed into the country last month that 80,000 persons had died since the end of April, when an unsuccessful coup d'etat led to widespread reprisals against Hutu tribesmen, the country's majority.

Diplomatic sources here and in Washington went further, estimating the number of dead at 100,000 to 200,000. The sources also expressed fear that the Hutus would turn against the ruling Tutsi minority, touching off a new wave of slaughter.

The United Nations also said that the Burundi government told the mission "that 500,000 persons, including 50,000 widows and tens of thousands of orphans, are experiencing great suffering and are in need of humanitarian assistance." The mission estimated that 40,000 persons had crossed Burundi's borders seeking refuge outside.

From refugees, but also from reliable contacts inside the country where the UN still has a staff of economic advisers, reports have reached here of widespread atrocities. According to these sources, teen-agers were dragged from schools by troops and bayoneted and there are mass graves which hold the bodies of men and women hacked to death.

Until the UN stopped the practice, the reports say, vehicles with the United Nations Children's Fund insignia were used to lure villagers from hiding places and cart them away for execution.

A European businessman reported that six Hutu workers were picked up by troops and taken away, and that the next day, their shoes and clothing were returned to him. "No one knows how many have been slain or how many fled," said an official who has been following the developments in Burundi.

Another statement on the situation in Burundi came Friday from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass. "Reports from all sources say hundreds of people are still being killed each day," he said, and added that hundreds more were reported still fleeing into the neighboring countries of Rwanda, Tanzania and Zaire.

Sen. Kennedy, who is chairman of the Senate subcommittee on refugees, said that he would raise the Burundi matter in the Senate and would charge that the Burundi tragedy was "being swept under the rug" by governments on the pretext that it was an internal matter.

Secretary-general Kurt Waldheim, in permitting the carefully worded UN statement to be issued on Burundi, also ordered unusually strict measures to keep confidential the report prepared for him by his three representatives who went to Burundi from June 22 to 28—L.S. Djermkore, an under secretary-general and an adviser on African matters from Niger, who headed the mission, P.J. Homann-Herimbey, an Austrian who represents the United Nations high commissioner for refugees, and Macaire Fedanov, a Togolese on Mr. Waldheim's staff.

The secrecy was ordered partly to protect informants in Burundi but also because the United Nations is sending another mission to Burundi Tuesday to assess immediate relief needs that have been tentatively estimated at \$8 million. An equally important objective of the mission by Eugene Adoboli, a Togolese, is to try to determine if the relief will reach the entire Burundian population, which some authorities here say is very uncertain.

These authorities are reluctant to say much about the situation in Burundi, believing as one delegate said, that the United Nations is "walking a political tightrope" with the Burundi government, headed by Col. Michel Micombero. Diplomats here recall that the United Nations was virtually helpless to intervene during the Biafran conflict because Nigeria maintained that the civil strife was an internal affair.

Prague's Trials  
Are Protested  
By Mitterrand

PARIS, July 30 (Reuters).—Francis Mitterrand, head of the French Socialist party, sent a telegram yesterday to President Ludvik Svoboda of Czechoslovakia, expressing concern over political trials there.

The telegram followed a critical position on the trials taken Friday by the French Communist party, which has struck up an alliance with the Socialists for the next French elections.

The Gaullists have attempted to use the trials to discredit left-wing politics in France, and the Communist party statement and Mr. Mitterrand's telegram appeared to be an effort to counter this.

Youth Was Long  
In the Tooth

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30 (AP).—A 13-year-old boy used his teeth last night to foil a pair of robbers. Service station owner Clarence Clark told police he was walking away from the pumps after selling gas to two young men, when the driver of the car called him. The car was a yellow, over to the car and grabbed about \$40 in cash from his shirt pocket.

The boy grabbed the man's hand, sank his teeth into it, and snatched back the \$40, Mr. Clark said.

He said the man screamed and drove off at high speed.

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## Bombing Is the Issue

The debate over the bomb damage to the dike system of North Vietnam has introduced a good deal of material that is irrelevant to the main issue. Kurt Waldheim's intervention was unfortunate, not only because the Secretary General of the United Nations had no factual information to report, but because North Vietnam has consistently denied the UN authority to take any constructive part in the problems of Vietnam. As for Jane Fonda, since her only title to a public hearing springs from her admitted ability to dramatize the words and ideas of others, she has yet to demonstrate that her own words, her own account of events, carry any weight.

There is a substantial amount of evidence, as well as logic, supporting the administration's contention that it is not deliberately trying to weaken or destroy North Vietnam's protection against floods. There is also good reason to suppose that North Vietnam has seized on the assertion of deliberate bomb damage as a good propaganda weapon. The reaction of President Nixon of itself would indicate that it is not altogether ineffective—as an argumentative device.

But in terms of fact, the question of the dikes could obscure, rather than strengthen, the real case against American policy in Vietnam. And that case is the use of strategic bombing in an area where such methods are least decisive and most destructive.

A highly mechanized society is most vulnerable to the threat from the air. In North Vietnam, which produces so few of its own weapons, which is so little dependent even

upon mechanized transport, whether by rail or road, many, many tons of bombs must be used to achieve the same results that would afflict an industrialized community after far less effort. The fact that, despite the bombing, despite the blockade of the ports, North Vietnamese troops are still waging war far to the south is ample proof of that.

But even though the many bombs exploded on North Vietnamese soil have not, as yet, proved decisive on the battle fronts, they have exploded. They have destroyed and killed—not as intensively as in the firebombings of Dresden or Tokyo, perhaps, but still out of all keeping with the political issues involved. And should the dikes be seriously weakened, however incidentally and accidentally, the toll could run much higher. This is, all propaganda aside, an important moral issue in the United States. But it is also one for the North Vietnamese to consider. The bombings were the result of the North Vietnamese offensive, and, however cause and effect may be balanced in any scale of military morality, the practical matter for Hanoi to decide is whether continuing this game of winning debating points in world opinion is worth the cost.

North Vietnam can win a political settlement, without further fighting, that would at least be promising. It would not pay for all the sacrifices everyone has made in the war, but very few settlements after any war can be said to do that. If bombing is the real issue at present—and to a very large extent it is—how is it best to stop the bombing? By exhortation? Or by stopping the war?

## Slow Medicine

The United States ran a \$590-million trade deficit last month. That brought the excess of imports over exports during the first half of this year to \$3.34 billion, or 50 percent more than 1971's total trade deficit of \$2.05 billion.

This widening of the trade gap inevitably raises the question whether last November's devaluation of the dollar—which amounted to about 12 percent, taking account of the upvaluations of foreign currencies—was too small.

It is too early to know. Econometric studies by Prof. William Branson of Princeton indicate that the devaluation will ultimately bolster the American merchandise trade balance by \$7 billion to \$8 billion a year. But that will happen only when the impact of the realignment of rates under the Smithsonian accord is fully effective—a date impossible to forecast with much precision. As the current United States trade figures show, the initial effects of devaluation can actually worsen a country's balance of trade rather than improve it. For, in the short run, the devaluation worsens the terms of trade—the price of imports relative to the price of exports.

In the case of the United States, the lag before devaluation has its full impact on the trade balance has been further delayed by differences in the timing of the American and foreign business cycles. The earlier up-

swing in this country than in Europe or Japan has boosted American demand for imports while foreign demand for American exports has remained sluggish.

Yet there is strong evidence that the underlying conditions have been established for a marked improvement in the United States trade position. The Department of Labor calculates that unit labor costs in this country rose by only 2.7 percent last year—less than one-third as much as the rates of cost increase in Canada, Japan and most European countries. That improved United States cost position is continuing into 1972, thanks to the devaluation, the slowing of inflation and the strengthening of productivity here compared to the trends abroad.

Before the floating of the British pound set off massive speculation against the dollar in late June and early July, the overall United States balance of payments—of which trade in merchandise is only one element—was looking much better than last year, largely because of the inflow of short-term capital. At this point the United States needs nothing so much as quiet in the international money markets—and time for the dollar devaluation, slower rate of inflation, productivity pick-up and relative decline in costs of production to yield their full benefits to the American payments position.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Sadat's Decision

The decision to oust the Russians has undoubtedly made President Sadat more popular at home and with most of the Arab world, especially those conservative countries like Libya, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, which have ample money to help him. But the decision remains risky. It may be disappointing that Sadat has not altered the Egyptian position on fighting and talking. But in spite of his new popularity, Sadat's position is not such that he can add to the shock of ordering the Soviet withdrawal and about-turn on direct negotiations. Some time before a settlement, it will have to come. But he cannot talk about it publicly yet.

—From the Guardian (London).

### The Army in Ulster

There are now more British troops in Northern Ireland than there were in Cyprus at the height of the emergency there. This is a measure both of the security problem posed by the IRA and of the British government's new determination to root them out. In the House of Commons, Mr. Whitelaw declared that the government's "first objective must be to destroy the capacity of the Provisional IRA to terrorize the community."

This marks not the end of the policy of conciliation but a recognition that such a policy cannot work so long as the IRA have the power to frustrate it. The political terms go further than could be accepted without provoking an extreme Protestant reaction, and even before those terms had been rejected outright the IRA had abandoned their cease-fire. Since then there has been the horror of Bloody Friday in Belfast and it is evident that effective military action against the IRA is the prerequisite for a political settlement.

—From the Times (London).

### British Labor Relations

It has been a critical week in British industrial relations. At one time it seemed that the country might be lurching into a general strike. Fortunately that prospect has now faded. What is wanted now is some cool and rational thinking from the trade union establishment. They must surely realize that an attempt to destroy the Industrial Relations Act by industrial action is bound to lead to a disastrous confrontation from which they would almost certainly emerge as the losers.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 31, 1897

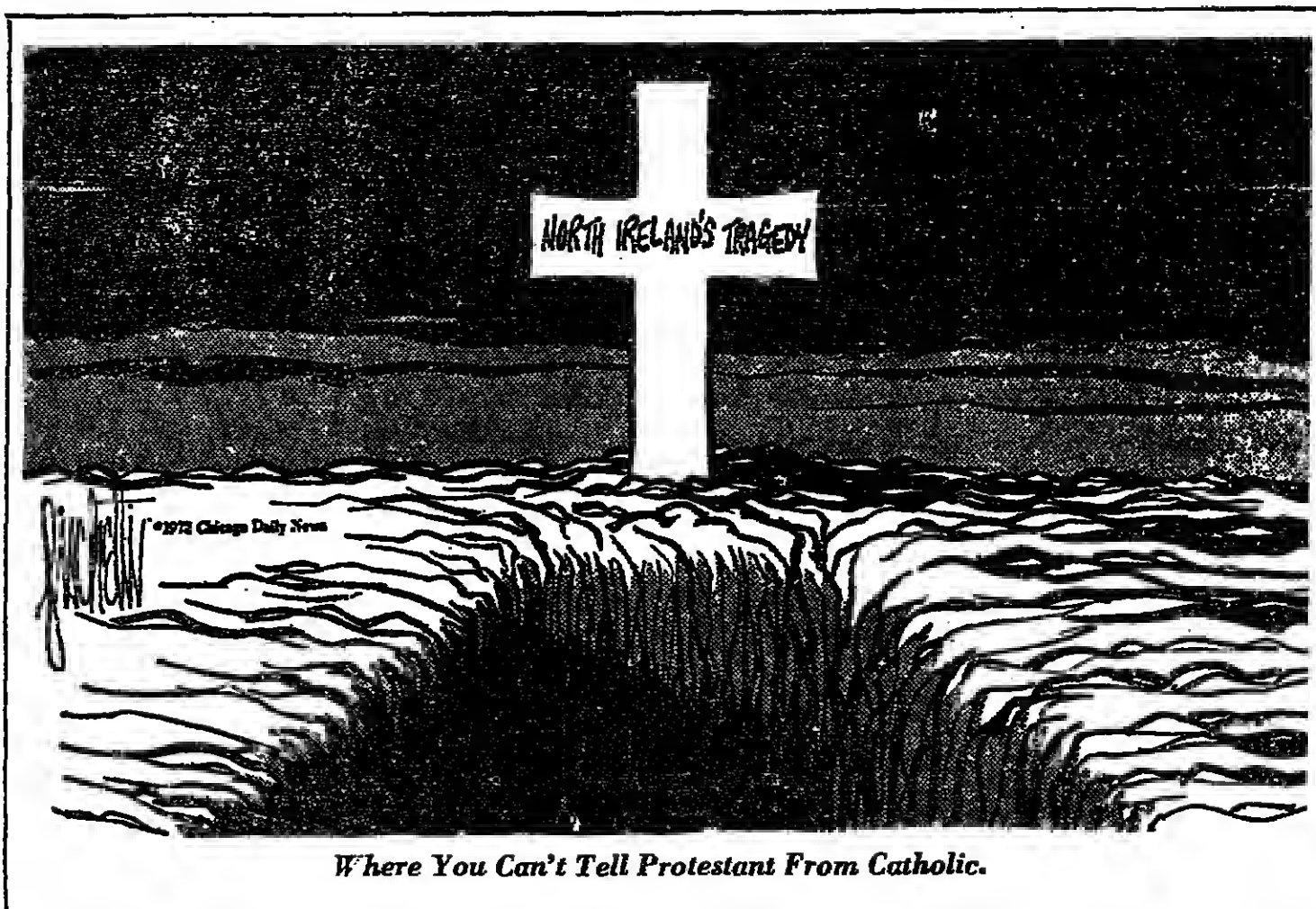
PARIS.—Only two families have eaten of the microbe-inoculated rabbits which, as recently recounted in the Herald, were stolen from the temporary hospital at Aubervilliers. And what is more, none of the members of either family has suffered any ill thereby, a fact which was predicted by an editorial in the Herald. It appears that the thieves were two men named Horitz and Ramez, who have been arrested on evidence supplied by a number of people at Saint-Ouen.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 31, 1922

LONDON.—"No more war" was the slogan of a huge crowd of demonstrators who assembled yesterday afternoon in Hyde Park. The resolution was put from ten different platforms simultaneously, and the wording of it intimated that fraternal greetings might be sent to similar gatherings now being held throughout Europe and America, asking the latter to join with them in declaring their hatred for war. The delegates here pledged themselves to co-operate with these other groups.

سكنا من الالجل



## Third World and New World

By C. L. Sulzberger

ALGIERS.—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne foresees in the 1980's a global energy crisis that will vastly enhance the importance of the Arab lands with their reservoirs of petroleum and natural gas. This fact in itself will help provide the answer to what kind of new international balance is developing and whether the superpowers are truly opening a new era of peace or simply preparing to redraw the map.

Boumedienne, who obviously prays for the former development, points out that the Third World of weaker and for the most part recently liberated countries "represents a majority of the people of this planet. Our atom bomb is the size of our populations."

He devoutly hopes the five major groupings shaping up will establish a positive equilibrium among themselves and also vis-à-vis this Third World, thus helping the latter to advance. The five groupings he refers to are the United States, the Soviet alliance bloc, the new and expanded Common Market, industrial Japan and eventually a dynamic China. Come what may, Boumedienne says Third World nations must learn to depend upon themselves, not others. He adds: "Neither America nor Russia will fight their battles," and then recalls: "Algeria never accepted foreign volunteers during our liberation war. To die for Algeria was an Algerian affair."

### Nixon's Visits

The President concedes that recent developments in international relations could improve the position of nonaligned nations but it is still too early to judge. Thus, he says, "Certainly the Nixon visits to Peking and Moscow were a positive factor and helped defuse by reducing tension."

"And if there is really a new basis in international relationships and reduction in strain, a new era could be starting. But we must trust the great powers simply because we are small. We don't yet know what is really behind recent contacts among them. Nor do we know if the departure of 400,000 U.S. troops from Vietnam is for humanitarian or strategic aims, if it is simply an indication of another American strategy."

"After all, other occurrences in the past year are plainly worrisome. We saw Pakistan taken apart by force—and, I might say, without any help from its U.S. ally. Even if our political relations with India are in some ways closer than with Pakistan, we were frightened to see a country militarily torn apart. This was a serious precedent for us to watch."

Boumedienne makes no bones about his hope that rearranged groupings among powers or blocs will establish a stable framework reducing the fear of war and the

need for bases. He says: "What we need in the Mediterranean is fleets—not of naval vessels but of oil tankers and cargo boats."

He adds the wish that peaceful commercial and technical competition among the Big Five will benefit Third World lands which need industrial and scientific help and that, on a larger scale, this competition will succeed in a positive way to the kind of competition between separate European countries which developed bilateral contacts here.

### Pragmatism

No nation or group is commercially disadvantaged by ideology, to Boumedienne's pragmatic way of thinking. Algeria, which considers itself a socialist state, hasn't

the least objection to doing business for mutual advantage with capitalist states.

"This is a different kind of world nowadays," Boumedienne reasons. "It is not a question of great ideas elaborated in other lands. Events are moving too fast for old-fashioned ideologies."

Moreover, existence of formal political relations is not an essential precondition to flourishing exchanges. Boumedienne stresses that although there are still no diplomatic relations with the United States (broken in 1967 during the last Arab-Israeli war), trade ties continue to develop, including massive contracts for liquefaction and export to America of Algerian natural gas.

The real problem, as he sees it,

is the maturing relationship among the five new power groupings and their relationship with the underdeveloped Third World. He expects it will take time before the outlines of these patterns are discernible and he hopes that what he identifies as vestigial colonialist mentality in some nations will vanish.

This is of crucial importance, according to his logic, because by the next decade all five power groupings must depend increasingly on Third World oil and gas. Unless the pentagonal structure has now envisioned a stable balance first, the possibility could remain of neocolonialist aspirations developing as the thirty powers seek energy to fuel their industrial machines.

## The Eagleton Tragedy

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—The Eagleton case dramatizes once more the need for a coherent policy of checking the medical records of men and women who are being considered for positions of great power. Sen. Eagleton is not the cause but only the latest example and victim of a much more serious national problem.

At the critical levels of government below the presidency, vice-presidency and the cabinet, for example, it is recognized that high officers of the armed services and key officials of the Central Intelligence, Atomic Energy, space and other sensitive agencies must be carefully checked out physically and mentally before they are given access to "top secret" information.

And also, human frailty and temptation being what they are these days, it is recognized that these checks, not by the officials' own doctors but by medical boards representing the national interest, should continue regularly during a man's service, test his health and stability deteriorate under the savage physical and mental pressures of high office.

Yet there is no such mandatory process for the people at the very pinnacle of executive power. On the published records, Sen. Eagleton probably could not pass the tests if they were given. For the scientists who work on atomic weapons, there is such a clear and hard test, but for the President or Vice-President, who have the ultimate power of using atomic weapons, there is none.

It is easy to be sympathetic to

football team could afford to tolerate.

The interesting thing about this is: Why do we forget the elemental lessons of the past? Why rely in such important matters on the valuable but accidental and often imprecise disclosures of newspaper reporters, or the reassurances of men who are obviously more concerned with the political than with the medical facts; or even, why rely on Eagleton's doctors, who have been put in the awkward position of being dragged before the press to pass judgment on Eagleton's health without being able to disclose, at Eagleton's request, their original, objective reports of the facts?

This is obviously an absurd situation, but it is not primarily the fault of Eagleton or McGovern. It is the fault of a process which is clearly out of date and was irrefragably long before the United States was a major world power with presidential and vice-presidential control over weapons that could determine the destiny of the human race.

The irony of this problem of health, politics and power is that it has been so obvious for so long without any effective remedy or defense. Woodrow Wilson was paralyzed in his bed in the White House and deceived the senators who came to check on his condition by keeping the paralyzed side of his body under the bedcovers. Franklin Roosevelt's health was a vague underground issue in the 1944 presidential campaign, but the issue was left to his personal doctor. He reassured everybody that everything was all right with Mr. Roosevelt, who died a few months after taking his fourth term in the White House.

Henry Wallace was dumped by Roosevelt as his third-term vice-

president on vague charges that he was an ideological and psychological problem—though most of Wallace's economic and foreign-policy ideas have now been adopted by President Nixon—and the whole tragic history of the last World War, including the genocide of the Jews in Germany and the extermination of millions of human beings in the Soviet Union, is now being blamed in large part on the psychological derangements of Hitler and Stalin.

No analogy with Eagleton is intended here; only the clear and unavoidable fact that men with the power of peace or war should be checked objectively before they are nominated and elected—and checked regularly thereafter.

There is no such system now. If there had been, Eagleton would have had to submit to an objective report of his medical record, and might not even be able to pass the test of a general Army officer for "top secret" clearance.

### Aged Are Favored

But this is the fault of the system, a system that is very compassionate to human beings whose age and health interfere with the efficient execution of their work. It tolerates Supreme Court justices who are in serious ill health or who are even almost blind, elders of the House and Senate who preside over the powerful committees of the Congress when, by hard work and too many years, they have staggered down into senility and lost their way.

Maybe the Republic can bear this human compassion in the Supreme Court and the Congress—though even there it is highly questionable—but at the level of the presidency and the vice-presidency in this age of atomic weapons abroad and human violence and political assassination at home, the present system is wildly out of date.

Eagleton and McGovern, therefore, are not really to blame for the present mess, which nobody, including President Nixon, would defend as sensible or responsible. And the question now, after this latest dramatic evidence of the realities, is whether the system will be changed or forgotten, as it was after all the serious questions raised by the illnesses of Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt and Lyndon Johnson.

## Letters

### Life in Ireland

As an English Protestant who happened to spend most of last year in Dublin, I question Mr. Sulzberger's statement (Herald, July 17) that Protestants are second-class citizens in the Republic. In fact, for obvious historical reasons, most remaining Protestant families and institutions are still among the wealthiest in the South. Anyone who has seen three Church of Ireland (i.e. Protestant) bishops taking tea and hot buttered toast together in Bursell's Hotel can hardly imagine a more genial example of material well-being.

It is a remarkable fact, in such a predominantly Catholic city as Dublin, that the two cathedrals remain Protestant although the Catholics have no full cathedral of their own. I suppose both these cathedrals, Christ Church and St. Patrick's, must have been consecrated many years before Protestantism was even heard of in Ireland, so it seems singularly forbearing of the Irish Catholics not to have insisted on their return.

I have sometimes thought that the Irish international rugby football side, which is chosen from both Ulster and the Republic without any religious distinction, is a token of the feasibility of union and the benefits it would bring to Ireland.

Zurich.

JOHN WINTER.

### A-Weaponry

An editorial (Herald, July 25) states that by 1976 one-fourth of the nations of the world will be able to make nuclear weapons. As Bertrand Russell wrote, man has always used his new weapons. So a nuclear war is likely. Thousands will die. Perhaps then the world will waken to the need to put the millions of years of development, that each man represents, first in its calculations so life can be preserved.

Instead of acquisition and building better businesses we may turn to the values of sensitivity and building better biologies. It will give us a new and better set of purposes and values. We will be busy making better men, not

things much preferable to the present immersion in making more money, more gross national product and more pollution.

Vence, France.

D. MANDEL.

### Fischer and Morgan

I was sorry to read the recent letters criticizing two great Americans, Bobby Fischer and Rex Morgan MD.

Bobby refuses to be mealy-mouthed and conformist, and strikes a solid blow for un hypocritical self-confidence coupled with great ability. I shall only fault him if he fails to win the championship from Spassky, who is a typical robot product of the Communist system.

As for Rex Morgan, he nobly carries on the good old soap opera tradition, superb at its best. I suggest the reader who criticizes him after only one week's trial should persevere. He will find the stories as fascinating as he gets involved in them.

JOHN SALTER.

Barcelona, Spain.

## Yugoslav Plan Post-

By Dr.

BELGRADE.—Drafters of the final touches to the Yugoslav constitution are supposed to be working in Tito's office to withstand the pressure of the Tito dies or a presidency.

The constitution under the chair of the Assembly of the Republic, changes that democratic political system of Yugoslavia. The constitution, which was adopted in 1963, will be replaced in 1969.

Yugoslavia is that some of the pressure of the Tito dies or a presidency.

### Widespread

Since then, been a wide spread of rights ruling League the leadership able to make

The search perfection is seriously in the city. Many Tito, who set in 1970, guarantee of constitutional ing such as imposition of a style regime.

Last year's many of the local powers of eminent. The marked a vict party model.

The extent is evident in of the count sembles must ment by the ment to gna ments in the

### New I

The amendr entirely new a collective p anced repres republics and revolving of President Tito this way. Mr. a collective ie him.

The most d second phase change will t proclaimed at the position of Yugoslavia's councils and i ment is the r the Titoist Communists f workers over from their la by the ever-i banks, vigorat and technocr who have tak incentives off semi-free mar

### Income

Yugoslav ex try to work which "nobody distribution of working peopl

Specifically giving factori the capital t circulating in unions also p against local factory bosses.

The second resolve witht lamentary sys or two chambe mine the fut government ar One house r representatives Some have su a second h workers and, sponsible for's legislation.

Others say more, not less one-house syst

### Friction

The constiti produced last some frictions try's decision-t For instance ment for reach tween the r rise to com ment is being. The five "in mities," spon: eral governme: members of t tive Council, been playing a was foreseen a

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## Obituaries

### Traubel, 69, Gained as Wagnerian Singer

Calif., July 30 (AP).—Helen Traubel, 69, the soprano whose Wagnerian comedy troupe night at 12 here after a

er leaving high honor year at time to vocal. The next 20 er was Vetta ade her profes- sion years later ous Symphon the baton of

h the orchestra fiddle West and ew Orleans. In Traubel was 23, red as a guest New York Phil- took Miss Tran- soloist.

asaza, then the e Metropolitan sing and invited after the concert. The young he was not quite and declined.

er her studies in earned her living re-choirs of the gational Church Hebrew Temple, period, Walter ad St. Louis to fonal Sangster ing the Liebestod.

to appear in his Man Without a dded the soprano tledge for her. made her operatic etropolitan Opera in the spring e five performan-

l stayed in New- onately a year, sustaining network e National Broad- ill dissatisfied with he took further

er recital debut at New York City and drew critical ew days later, she adio's Ford Sunday and a week later, midville's "Amme- lae Götterdämmer- radio with John i the New York

was now launched, red as Siegfried in Chicago and et on Dec. 20, 1939, ars, she became a er, particularly in era.

ed at the Teatro os Aires in 1943 and ances abroad fol- erred her operatic ith nightclub, film, vision work.

appeared as a madam Jammerstein's "Pile spent three years garet Truman, the ie former President, for help in launch- career.

ved by her husband, B. Stevenson D., Ind., July 30 Ellen Borden Ste- her former wife of E. Stevenson, gov- is, Democratic can- sident in 1952 and representative at the ns, died Friday of Catherine's Hospital, e mother of Sen. mon 3d, D., Ill.

49 Marriage. J., July 30 (NYT).— was married to enson in 1928, when and they were di- 9 when Mr. Steven- of Illinois.

g his campaign for 1952 and 1956, but i would say only that to "the mutual in- of our lives." Mrs. ve no explanation, herself an inde- in 1952 and said she for the Republican matter who he was, ied unflattering re-

Best ig after argots" legs with gortic, or y many of those French enjoy here. Listerine, nowa mouthwash in- ne. Available in French Listerine.



Helen Traubel in a 1956 photo

because her mother, who had accompanied her on the road 18 years, became ill and wanted to settle down.

William B. Richardson MEDFORD, Mass., July 30 (UPI).—William B. Richardson, 61, a football star at Tufts University 55 years ago and head of the Mexico City branch of the First National City Bank of New York for 37 years, died Friday in Mexico City after a long illness, Tufts announced.

Mr. Richardson, who joined the bank one year after graduation from Tufts in 1915, retired in 1956.

At Tufts, Mr. Richardson became famous as one of the first college football centers to center the ball through his legs instead of from the side.

Mr. Richardson also was involved in a memorable pileup in a game against Army in 1913 in which a sophomore cadet, Dwight D. Eisenhower, broke his leg. The injury ended the lat. President's football career.

Miss Larose retired here in 1958

### Soviet Rights Group Receives Warning From Secret Police

MOSCOW, July 30 (UPI).—A high-ranking KGB officer has accepted the Soviet Committee for Human Rights of contributing to anti-Soviet propaganda, a potentially serious accusation against the group led by Andrei Sakharov, a distinguished Soviet physicist.

The KGB's warning came in a recent interview with Valery N. Chalidze, a young physicist and associate of Mr. Sakharov. Mr. Chalidze has revealed in an interview that the KGB questioned him twice on July 5 and 7.

Mr. Chalidze, known as "the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb," the Human Rights Committee has largely escaped official persecution since its founding in November, 1970. The committee has only four members, and its work has consisted of public statements on Soviet laws and legal proceedings.

Mr. Chalidze's two interviews with a senior KGB official, the assistant director of the National Department of Investigation, followed several months of apparently intensified secret police crackdown on political dissidents.

In an interview in his room in a communal Moscow apart- ment, Mr. Chalidze said that he thought that official pressure on dissidents was increasing marked- ly. "I feel that the situation is worse than it was a year ago," he said.

On July 5, he was personally threatened with "repression," Mr. Chalidze said, which he interpreted as a threat of arrest. "The situation must be bad," he said. "I have always written protests against the misuse of the law or suggesting improve- ments of the law. If I'm ar- rested for that, it means you can't do that anymore in this country," he said.

Mr. Chalidze does not have Mr. Sakharov's international reputa- tion as a physicist, so he may be more vulnerable to police action than his colleague. This is only speculation, however.

Mr. Sakharov himself has be- come increasingly outspoken. In June, he released a memorandum to party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, which said in part: "Our society is infected with apathy, hypocrisy, narrow mind- edness, hidden cruelty. The majority of the representatives of its highest administrative apparatus, the most successful strata of the intelligentsia—hang- ing on lamely to their open and secret privileges and are deeply indifferent to violations of human rights, to the interests of progress and to the security of future mankind."

Mr. Chalidze said that he per- sonally had never engaged in direct attacks on the Soviet system but had concentrated in- stead on ways of strengthening the legal protection of human rights.

He said that he had been "deeply affected" by the arrest of Pyotr Yakir, a prominent dis- sident and son of a Soviet gen- eral shot in Stalin's purge. Mr. Yakir was picked up by the KGB last month.

Mr. Chalidze said that he had not received any mail from abroad for months, although he knows from people he has talked

### 'Flying Wallendas' Suffer New Tragedy on High Wire

WHEELING, W. Va., July 30 (AP).—Veteran circus star Karl Wallenda returned to the high wire here yesterday less than 24 hours after he watched, for the second time in a decade, a member of his family fall to his death.

"Our life is show business," the 67-year-old leader of the "Flying Wallendas" said yesterday. "With- out show business, we don't sur- vive and we have to exist."

Richard Guzman, 23, husband of Mr. Wallenda's daughter Carla, died Friday night after he fell about 60 feet from the end of the evening's performance here by the Wallenda-Leonini Circus.

Mr. Wallenda was walking a wire among between light towers at the open-air Wheeling Island Stadium and Mr. Guzman climb- ed up one tower to take his fether-in-law's balancing pole as he reached the end of the wire.

Land on Wires New the top of the tower, Mr. Guzman touched a live wire and was knocked backward off the tower, police said. He landed, stunned, on a pair of electrical wires, then fell 50 feet to the ground as more than 8,000 spec- tators watched.

Carla and three of their four children were at the circus when the accident happened. The elder Wallenda said. Yesterday after- noon and evening, she was to join her father on the wire and

the children were to put on their bicycle act.

"I was pretty steady," Mr. Wallenda said, "but I didn't know how to get down." He de- cided to continue his walk and reach the ground by the same lower from which his son-in- law fell.

Mr. Guzman landed on a reserve policeman who had rush- ed forward to break his fall, was revived by a volunteer nurse and then died at a local hospital. Officials said that the cause of death was tentatively listed as head injuries.

Mr. Wallenda also watched in 1962 as seven members of his family, who were forming a py- ramid, plummeted from the wire to the concrete floor of the Michigan State Coliseum in De- troit. Karl's nephew Dieter Schepp, 23, and Richard's brother, Herman, 28, were killed, his brother, Edward, 50, suffered minor in- juries, and his adopted son, Mario, 22, was permanently paralyzed.

Medical Students Angry Medical students, in particular, were incensed by a new study program for which there were not enough classrooms and by a process of dismissing a number of students because of a lack of hospital facilities for practical training work.

Protests outside Madrid and in the capital's streets, illegal meetings, and clashes with the police were frequent from last October until the close of the school year in June. Wholesale suspensions of students and some arrests were added fuel to the fire.

The two decrees in effect re- established the older, more authoritarian regime under which the universities operated two years ago, before more liberal

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Richard Guzman on the high wire

### Spain Tightens Discipline Over University Students

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, July 30 (NYT).—The government imposed rigid disciplinary controls over Madrid's two universities Friday in an effort to control student and faculty unrest.

Statutes providing some uni- versity autonomy and student representation were suspended for at least a year, and new decrees established what some university members called a virtual state of siege on the two campuses.

Similar measures were expected to be established in Barcelona, another important center of un- rest.

The government was reacting to one of the most disorderly academic years in university history. Thousands of students lost the entire year by refusing to attend classes or take exami- nations. What has become normal student resistance to Spain's authoritarian rule was aggravated during the year by strikes and disorders stemming from inter- nal university problems.

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### U.S. Aide, Brezhnev Discuss Siberia Development Projects

MOSCOW, July 30 (Reuters).—U.S. Commerce Secretary Peter Peterson, here to negotiate a trade agreement, spent three hours in the Kremlin with Com- munist party leader Leonid Brezhnev today, discussing a pos- sible joint venture to develop Siberian resources.

U.S. Embassy officials said Mr. Peterson left this morning on a flying visit to Mr. Brezhnev's state summer residence on the Black Sea, returning to Moscow later in the day.

An official said the two dis- cussed "concrete steps toward the possible joint development of natural resources and the man- ufacture and sale of various products."

The official did not elaborate, but observers believed the two discussed the possibility of Amer- ican big business developing natural gas resources in Siberia. Under such a scheme, Russia would then sell the gas to the United States to pay off the vast development costs, estimated to amount to at least four billion dollars for one such project.

Accompanied by Beam Mr. Peterson was accompanied at today's meeting by U.S. Am- bassador Jacob Beam and other aides. Soviet Foreign Trade Min- ister Nikolai Patolichev was also present.

An American official said to- night that the talks covered issues negotiated during the first ses- sion of the new U.S.-Soviet Joint Economic Commission, which convened in Moscow last week.

This commission was set up during President Nixon's visit here in May. Last week it dis- cussed possible joint ventures, credits for them, settlement of Russia's wartime Lend-Lease debt, on which the granting of Amer- ican credits to Russia hinges, patents, methods of arbitrating business disputes, and business facilities for American business- men to Moscow.

The official described today's talks as "forward-looking and coequal."

Important to Kremlin The fact that Mr. Brezhnev personally received the commu- nist secretary indicated how much importance the Kremlin attaches to more economic cooperation with the United States as a means of improving its own tech- nological know-how, observers said.

It may also be an indication that the two sides are near a suc- cessful conclusion. A plenary session of the Joint Economic Commission is expected to- morrow, and some diplomatic observers here foresee a trade agreement's being initiated before

Mr. Peterson leaves the Soviet Union this week.

Russia has been pressing for Washington to ease restrictions to trade with the U.S.S.R., such as high tariff barriers, export controls and lack of credit facil- ities.

Under a trade agreement, Rus- sia would be granted most-fav- or-ed-nation status, putting it on a par with Washington's other trade partners.

U.S. Ambassador Thomas Me- lody, who called to present his credentials, thanked Mr. Amin for "this warm welcome." Mr. Me- lody, a former ambassador to Burundi, succeeds Clarence Clyde Ferguson Jr.

Mr. Amin urged an immediate and total U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, saying it was "shameful for a country of America's size to fight a small country like North Vietnam."

"The Americans have been de- feated in Vietnam, but they can- not accept this," he said.

Mr. Amin also charged that Israelis had been entering the country on U.S. passports. Uganda broke relations with Israel in March and expelled all Israelis from the country in a move that gained friends in the Arab world for Mr. Amin, who seized power in a January, 1971, coup.

Leftists in Uruguay Free UPI Newsmen

MONTEVIDEO, July 30 (AP).—Hugo Mecool, a Uruguayan correspondent for United Press International, was released last night by the People's Revolution- ary Organization, a leftist guer- rilla group that abducted him Friday morning for a "press con- ference," police reported.

The police spokesman offered no further details but sources said Mr. Mecool, 47, was released in a suburban district five miles away from his apartment in downtown Montevideo. Mr. Me- cool made no statement. Wit- nesses said he was apparently in good health.

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## An Interview With Egypt's President

(Continued from Page 1)

of advanced weaponry. That's escalation.

And behind all this is the fact that Israel persuaded the U.S. that my peace initiative of February, 1971, was just the beginning of a series of Egyptian concessions. Keep up the pressure, Israel advised Washington, and Sadat will cave in. Well, both Israel and the U.S. are wrong. I am not making concessions. My initiative was a test of peace. Israel failed the test. So did America. Golda Meir never meant peace.

I have told President Nixon since our first contact on Dec. 24, 1970, that we have our own will, take our own decisions and are not anyone's satellite. So I don't see how anything has changed—except to prove to the doubting Thomases that we are truly independent. The only thing that has really changed is that the U.S. administration has failed in all its efforts in 1971 to convince the Israelis that I want peace—and the ensuing escalation. So the situation has not been transformed.

Borchgrave—Is partial withdrawal to Mitla and the other two Sinai passes and the reopening of the Suez Canal, under an interim settlement, still a possibility?

Sadat—I regret to say that everything changed when my peace initiative was twisted and distorted by the Israelis and the Nixon administration to remove the link between the partial settlement and subsequent withdrawal to the June 5, 1967, borders. We did more than Mr. Rogers and (Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J.) Sisco expected when I launched my peace initiative. We even worked out minor details of the whole problem. There was no response except that your administration went back on every word they said. The Israelis are still living the dilemma and delirium of their victory. I am the one who must ask for a response to our clearly demonstrated will for peace. Mr. Rogers says I have done my level best. We are still waiting for the other side to move.

Borchgrave—What would Israel be getting by evacuating occupied territories?

Sadat—You keep forgetting that all I am asking for is our own land. There should be no reward for aggression. I have offered to fulfill all our obligations under the UN resolution of November, 1967. This means the recognition of Israel's territorial integrity and political independence. It means freedom of navigation. It means everything short of exchanging ambassadors when they give up the Arab lands they conquered in 1967.

My sincerity as a man of peace cannot be questioned. We have no designs whatever on Israel. That's more than impartial observers can say about their designs on Egypt. How have the Israelis responded? By refusing to move. We have seen one pretext invoked after another for staying where they are. If they are prepared to carry out their obligations under the UN resolution, as I am prepared to carry out ours, then we will have real peace.

Borchgrave—How does one persuade the Israeli people about the prospects of real peace in the area?

Sadat—There is an iron curtain in Israel between facts and dogma. Most Israelis have been brainwashed into believing that they must keep occupied territories. This is the way they have been maneuvered by their present leaders. The whole world knows that I am a man of peace, as evidenced by last year's initiative for a peace agreement. But the Israeli government has convinced its people that I am a man of war.

Borchgrave—Israelis have argued with me that you have never said you would be willing to sign a peace treaty, as phrased in my questions to you in the past, but a peace agreement. Is there a difference in your judgment?

Sadat—When Rogers was here he told me that Golda was defying the whole world. She told the U.S. ambassador in Tel Aviv, and Rogers repeated it to me, that no Arab leader, especially Sadat, will agree to a peace agreement with Israel. But if Sadat should agree, she added, then "I will put all my cards on the table."

Well, I agreed to a peace agreement, and Rogers said I had done my best—and more. And that he was now going to see to it that Israel moved. Not only did he fail but Rogers told me very recently that we should agree to direct negotiations with Israel and secure boundaries—10 kilometers from the canal and, if need be, on the canal itself. How can we take such a man seriously?

A peace treaty implies that everything else has been settled. That needs much more time than a peace agreement because the whole problem is extremely complex. A final treaty implies a solution for the Palestine question, for example. So a peace agreement is to settle the immediate situation and implement the UN resolution. A treaty means complete cooperation on all fronts. You cannot switch from total hostility to total peace. But mark this: A peace agreement would be just as binding as a peace treaty.

Borchgrave—If you have the better case, by virtue of the fact that you are a country under partial Israeli occupation, why the hangup about direct negotiations? Wouldn't this be a good way of avoiding the fait accompli you are constantly denouncing?

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Egyptian President Sadat and Newsweek's Arnaud de Borchgrave

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Sadat—We are completely

deadlocked. You are quite right. But could Cordell Hull on Dec. 7, 1941, when he met the Japanese ambassador, and even though no part of the continental U.S. was occupied, have agreed to direct negotiations with the enemy? Could Churchill or de Gaulle have agreed to direct negotiations while Europe was occupied by the German armies? Israel is occupying our country and saying "let's talk." It's just propaganda.

I quoted to Rogers what Cordell Hull told the Japanese envoy and told him he could check it in the State Department records. He said it was an interesting lesson.

And let's not forget that we have not refused to sit with the Israelis in the past—in Rhodes and Lausanne. But not when they were occupying one seventh of our country. Today, it's not just a matter between Golda Meir and me. It's a multi-party affair. Other Arab states are affected.

Borchgrave—India invaded Pakistan last year, took 93,000 Pakistani prisoners and is still holding Pakistani territory in the west. Yet President Bhutto did not feel he was capitulating by conferring with Mrs. Gandhi—on Indian territory. Why do you equate a similar summit in this area with capitulation?

Sadat—What happened there was a dual civil war. India and Pakistan and Bangladesh were once one nation. The same is true between the two Germanys and the two Koreas. We are not one nation with Israel—the Israeli nation was forcibly injected into the body politic of the Middle East. I was one of the few leaders who sent telegrams to both President Bhutto and Mrs. Gandhi when they met in Simla and sent a messenger to Sheikh Mujib to say I was convinced that the summit would open a new era in the subcontinent for the benefit of all three countries. Our own situation is entirely different.

## Egypt and the Russians: How Sadat Explained the Ouster

(Continued from Page 1)

more times—in February and again, in April, just before their summit meeting with Nixon. I wanted to make sure that they wouldn't agree with the Americans on any restrictions about arms deliveries before Israel evacuated our country—other-

wise Israel would remain militarily superior and the Arabs would lag behind.

More empty and broken promises. I then decided that the time had come to clarify our relations once and for all. And on June 1 of this year, I sent Brezhnev a seven-point ques-

tionnaire and made very clear that the future policy of Egypt would hinge on his answers. I wanted to know whether yes or no they planned to supply the weaponry we had repeatedly requested and they had repeatedly promised was on the way. In- cidentally, the Russians never

had more than four MIG-23s in Egypt under their own command. I wanted them to spell out in clear language what their policy was in this part of the world. By June 15 there was no answer so I wrote another letter, repeating my same seven questions and reminding them

that much would depend on the answers.

On July 7, I was informed that Vinogradov wanted to see me right away. Hafez Ismail (Mr. Sadat's national security adviser) and another assistant were present when the ambassador walked into the room. He said he had received Moscow's reply. It was in Arabic and I asked my assistant to read it. I leaned forward and held my head in my hands as I listened.

The first page was a reminder of the warm and friendly relations that had governed Soviet-Egyptian relations and so on. The second page was an attack against (editor Mohammed) Heikal as the man allegedly responsible for the deterioration in these good relations. The third page was only half a page—and a continuation of the attack against Heikal. And then nothing. Silence. I looked up and said what about my answers. Vinogradov, visibly embarrassed, said that was all he had received from Moscow.

I got very angry and immediately dictated my orders—in front of Vinogradov. Finally, all Soviet advisers in the Egyptian armed forces to leave Egypt, the decision to become effective in 10 days, beginning July 17. Secondly, all Soviet military assets to be handed over to Egyptian control. Thirdly, all Soviet equipment to be sold to Egypt or taken away. Fourthly, all further talks and negotiations between Egypt and the Soviet Union to be conducted in Cairo and nowhere else. Fifthly, inform Gen. (Mohammed) Sa'lek (Minister of War) that he will be responsible for carrying out these orders.

Vinogradov left for Moscow immediately. The next thing I knew was the arrival of President (Hafez) Assad (of Syria), direct from Moscow. He asked how I could do such a thing at a time when he had just signed a long-term agreement with the Soviet Union for \$700 million worth of arms. I told him not to worry about us and to do what he thought was good for Syria.

Then I was informed the Russians wanted a high-level Egyptian delegation to come to Moscow to explain all the reasons behind my decision. That's when I decided to send Prime Minister (Adel) Sidiqi and asked him to make a final attempt to obtain MIG-23s. But by then it was useless. You know the rest of the story.

(At that point President Sadat was asked "if the Russians had changed their mind and finally agreed to the MIG-23s, would you have changed your mind?" And he replied, "No, the decision was irrevocable.")

## Sadat Meets Qadhafi Today on Libyan Call for Merger

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, July 30 (NYT)—President Anwar Sadat is flying to Libya tomorrow to face yet another crisis—the request of Col. Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, for an immediate merger of their two countries.

Col. Qadhafi made his request last February. According to the Libyans, Mr. Sadat asked for five months to think it over. Last week, Col. Qadhafi declared in a public speech that the delay had expired and that he wanted a reply by Aug. 1. Tomorrow the two men will meet in Tobruk in eastern Libya.

Egyptian officials and the government-controlled press have observed a complete and, to some it seems, pained silence on the merits of the Libyan proposal.

The impression is that Col. Qadhafi's move is regarded as an untimely and embarrassing complication which could curtail the freedom of action that the Egyptian president has won with his abrupt ouster of Soviet military personnel.

But Col. Qadhafi is fully committed to the merger. The Libyan press has been conducting an all-out campaign for it for a week. Members of Libya's only party, the Arab Socialist Union, and labor unions have been exhorted to demonstrate.

It is hard to see, foreign observers feel, how Mr. Sadat can do anything less than join in a ringing declaration which would give at least lip service to a merger.

The complications that a merg-

er would create include the following:

● Although the Egyptian leaders do not say so, it is widely accepted here that the ouster of the Soviet personnel has drastically reduced the likelihood that Cairo will go to war. Col. Qadhafi, as an anti-Communist, is pleased over the break with Moscow. But as a hardliner who called publicly for all-out war against Israel as recently as last week, he is fanatically opposed to any kind of peaceful settlement.

● Syria, the third member with Libya and Egypt in the Federation of Arab Republics, has a left-wing regime which looks askance at a merger between Cairo and Tripoli. Syria might even break up the federation over such a merger. The Syrian press has been strongly critical of Mr. Sadat's move against the Soviet military presence.

● Another complication involves the 110 Mirage fighter planes that France sold to Libya in December, 1969. About 45 of them have already been delivered and deliveries continue at the rate of two a month.

France has ignored the fact that, according to Col. Qadhafi's own statements, there is the closest possible cooperation between the Libyan and Egyptian air forces and that Egyptians with Libyan passports are flying some of the Libyan Mirages, according to sources in Tripoli.

But it is difficult to see how France, in view of its policy of not supplying arms to any of the belligerents in the Middle East, could continue deliveries of MIGs to Libya after a formal merger with Egypt. France regards Egypt as a belligerent but not Libya.

In the abstract at least, the idea of a merger between Egypt, the struggling kingdom of the Arab world with its 38 million people, and the two million Libyans, with their oil wealth, is attractive to many.

The number of Egyptians in Libya is estimated at between 100,000 and 150,000. They are there as teachers, advisers in the army and the police and in many ministries. They are the major contractors for public works and

have generally taken over as the country's skilled elite from the Italians, whom Col. Qadhafi expelled.

In spite of Col. Qadhafi's large financial assistance to Egypt, the Egyptian presence in Libya is such that informed observers believe that Col. Qadhafi is as dependent on the Egyptians as they are on him.

Sadat Talks With Arafat  
CAIRO, July 30 (Reuters)—President Sadat yesterday received Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat in Alexandria.

Mr. Arafat arrived in Cairo yesterday from a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union, and was understood to have briefed Mr. Sadat on his talks there.

Sadat Reported To Want Israeli Talks With Big 4

JERUSALEM, July 30 (UPI)—A newspaper today quoted Egyptian President Anwar Sadat as saying that Egypt would meet in direct peace negotiations with Israel if the Big Four powers attended.

In a dispatch from its Paris correspondent, Elabhu Maïd, the newspaper Ezzawt quoted Gaullist Deputy Claude Gerard Marcus as the source of its report.

It said that Mr. Marcus had met with Mr. Sadat in Alexandria immediately after the Egyptian leader's speech there Thursday in which he spurned Israel's offer to meet as equals in direct peace talks now that Cairo had ousted its Soviet advisers.

"Anwar Sadat is ready to meet with Israeli representatives for direct talks, but only in the presence of representatives of the Big Four powers and under the condition that the latter would be only observers but will have the power to make decisions," Ezzawt said.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Israel had received no official report of Mr. Sadat's remarks.

## INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

### Sochi, the Vacation Resort

## Where the Russians 'Le

By Robert G. Kaiser

SOCHI, U.S.S.R. (WP)—Day or night, there is always a crowd under the trees outside the railroad station in this resort town on the Black Sea. People with suitcases and piles of belongings shuffle about looking for a local citizen with a room to rent, landlords walk through the crowd searching for desirable tenants. The buzz of negotiations fills the air.

At Sochi, the Soviet Union's most popular seaside resort, more than half the two million people who came on holidays last year stayed in the apartments of local residents, paying a ruble a day each (about \$1.20) for a bed in a small flat—or more if they arranged for a room in the street market outside the station, instead of using the municipal apartment bureau.

Whatever the price, a Soviet citizen's vacation is one of his most prized privileges. Virtually everyone in this country has a month off with full pay. The Russian word for vacation "otpusk" means literally a "letting go," and that is exactly the Russian idea to let everything go, forget all ordinary concerns and relax.

### Some Problems

A Soviet vacation, of course, is not a holiday from standard problems of life. Russians stand in line on vacation just as they do the rest of the year; people shout at each other, push and break into lines in Sochi as they do in Moscow.

Getting something done can be complicated. On a recent evening, for example, more than 100 persons seeking to telephone long distance from the post office waited for 10 hours. The line to send a telegram was at least half an hour long.

After 8 p.m. it's hard to get a seat in a restaurant. Taxi drivers here will often take passengers only if they approve of the destination, and the buses are jammed. There is no air conditioning in the town, although the summer climate is comparable to Florida's.

Despite all this, the faces of vacationers in Sochi are happy, healthy and satisfied. There is a lot more public grinning here than in a big Russian city.

### All Shapes on View

Some of this cheerfulness is attributable to the fact that a Russian's rest does not imply luxury or even comfort. Camping in the wilds or living in someone else's tiny apartment for a month is consistent with the general idea. The important thing is a change of scene, and good weather.

These days the streets of Sochi are crowded with sunbathers and bodies of all shapes and ages. The rocky strip that serves as a beach is filled with humanity, and the intelligentsia speak disparagingly of Sochi in summer as too crowded, too noisy, too hot. But Sochi is a matter of taste, and every summer it suits hundreds of thousands to take their vacation in this small city wedged between the foothills of the Caucasus Mountains and the Black Sea.

Since the idea is to rest, the basic need is a bathing suit, which is put on and taken off in one of many little booths along the shore. A popular item this year is a white plastic triangle that can be worn between the lenses of sunglasses, to keep sun off the nose. Russians are fanatics for the beach, often arriving before 7 a.m. to get a good place for the rest of the day. Vacationers can also take excursions outside Sochi, on buses, motor launches and hydrofoils, which ply the Black Sea coast.

Walking the streets is also popular. This handsome town, full of lushly landscaped parks and boulevards—quite a rarity in Russia. One of the main parks has a few mechanical rides for children, and another has an open-air theater.

Theatrical and musical troupes from all over the country visit each summer. In mid-July, an opera and ballet theater from Voronezh and the Omak choir were in town, as was the Sverdlovsk Symphony. But the orchestra, at least, played to a half-empty house.

The wife of an engineer from Novosibirsk, the largest city in Siberia, voiced a typical attitude toward Sochi's cultural offerings. "We have a good opera theater in Novosibirsk," she said, "we came here to rest."

If the days are long in Sochi, the nights seem to end early, especially for the thousands of unattached young people, who have trouble extending them beyond midnight. The city's restaurants, perhaps a dozen or more with dance bands, are full and boisterous every night, but beach parties have not come to Sochi, and the general lack of private cars prevents the young from scotching around the countryside in the American manner.

Young people say life here can be pretty boring. "We just go to the beach, walk around and go to bars," one student reported. The bars are in hotels for foreigners.

Even so, Sochi is a summer

magnet for young people. They come in droves from all over the Soviet Union to meet each other and the foreigners who are plentiful here. There appears to be a thriving "unofficial market" in foreign clothes and a visitor is likely to be approached with an offer to buy the shirt off his back.

### Fast Asleep

A few hundred yards from a typically international youth camp, other Russians, a very different kind of vacationers, were fast asleep. These were residents of one of the Black Sea's scores of sanatoriums, Soviet institutions for the care and revival of the citizenry.

The clients are today—by their own admission, and everyone else's. Sochi's sanatoriums, monuments to the Soviet theory of "rest," are operated by the trade unions to provide thousands of workers with a comfortable, quiet place to do absolutely nothing for a month, save perhaps sit briefly in sulfur baths on the outskirts of town.

The unions pay 70 to 100 percent of the \$200 cost of a month's stay, so the most that a worker will pay is about \$50. An office in Moscow allocates passes to factories around the country, and each factory's union committee decides who will go.

Someone who gets a place in a sanatorium is supposed to have a health problem that needs attention, but random interviews at the giant Metaburg Sanatorium suggested that some had no serious complaints. The sanatoriums have their own medical

staffs and facilities.

Many of the Sochi—the town grand, mock-up of the sort of life that Soviet citizens can get a place in the beach or wait they can rent a tanning Sanatorium simple 35-mm of the state of consumer econo

### No Ex

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Many Russia resort areas like of sanatoriums are in Moscow around other people holiday with rural villages, close to the remains.

### Emphasis on City Terror

## U.S., Other Western Study Guerrilla War

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (NYT)—The U.S. Army and armies in Western Europe, and Latin America are devoting more and more time and effort to the study of the techniques of urban guerrilla warfare.

Military interest in such warfare and the exchange of data among Western armies has been increased by reports from the central intelligence Agency and foreign intelligence services of concessions among various terrorist groups.

These groups include the Japanese "Red Army" terrorists, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and other Arab guerrillas in the Middle East, the People's Liberation Army in Turkey and Italy's "Red Brigades."

The Turkish group is believed to have contacts with the Tupamaros of Uruguay and there are unconfirmed reports that the Provisional wing of the illegal Irish Republican Army has received arms from Japanese terrorists.

### Training

The U.S. Army has not yet come into contact with true urban guerrilla warfare within the United States. Contingency training and planning relate to such warfare abroad in countries where there is a firm U.S. commitment for assistance—for example, a Communist uprising in the important naval port of Naples, or, in long-range planning, for possible actions within the continental United States.

The rationale for Army interest is the belief in the Pentagon and in foreign defense ministries, that the guerrilla fighter is abandoning his classic environment of mountains and forests for the asphalt jungles of modern cities. U.S. planning concentrates on what its field manual calls "asymmetric" civil authorities in civil-disturbance control operations. Planning and training for such operations began after the Detroit riots in 1967.

### Kent State

One of these, the Kent State incident in May, 1970, demonstrated an absence of fire control that the Department of Defense has been working hard to correct. The emphasis in the field manual is heavily on the side of restraint in the use of deadly weapons and close control of that use if they become necessary. The National Guard is the first resort in civil disturbances.

A prime contemporary example of urban guerrilla warfare is the fighting between the British Army and the Provisionals of the IRA in Northern Ireland.

Such warfare is more prolonged and intense than operations to quell a riot, less comprehensive and deadly than regular action against another army in a city. Western armies exchange reports on the techniques of coping with urban guerrilla warfare. Armies' performances in past situations are constantly reviewed.

### Tanks and Torture

The Russians, it is held, erred in bringing tanks into Budapest in 1956. The French in Algeria in the 1950s, it is alleged, used

torture to get out of all sort of neutral Arabs.

While field manuals on regular military concentration manuals of the Carlos L. P. zillion guerrilla Paulo Brazil, Debray's "Revo olution? Arme Political Struggle."

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A spokesman ton No. 12 Hanyu by North Kore on July 29 in about 50 miles North Korea violating North l waters.

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## Agleton Case: A Difference in Reporting

### Col's Story About Drunk-Driving Charge Fails to Hold Up

Cheshire (WP)—Columnist Jack Anderson does not know for sure whether he will probably receive from virtual, almost last week, the tip about alleged incidents involving Agleton. The giant rumor is entirely possible, however, is that he both received similar, down to earth, what also did not stand up to examination. Anderson is obliged to give it public charges, in short, a simple of precise reporting practices in the news business.



Columnist Jack Anderson

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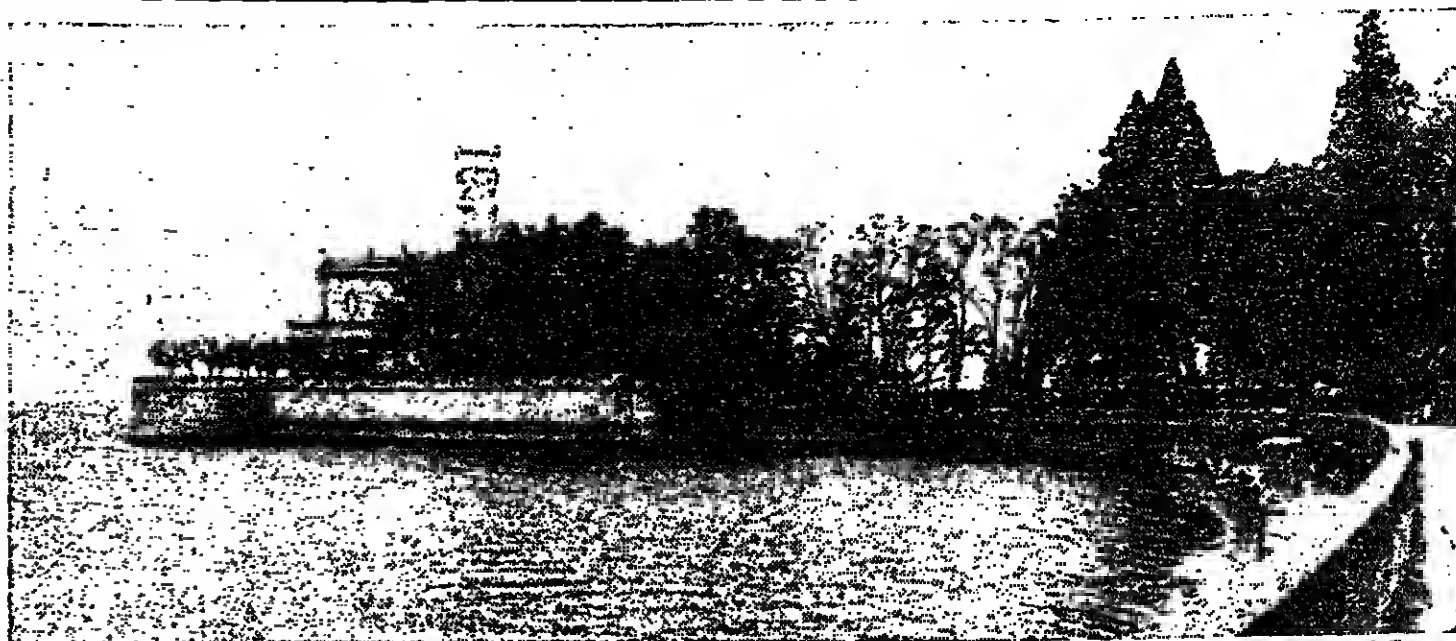
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Lake Constance, or Bodensee, as it is called in Germany and Switzerland. This is the view at Langenargen.

## Lake Constance Is Facing Death by Pollution

By Hans J. Stueck

Has Aged 10,000 Years in Last 20, Says a West German Biologist

LANGENARGEN, West Germany (NYT)—Laboratory experiments recently showed that Lake Constance, the main water reservoir for two to three million people, has aged biologically as much in the last two decades as in the previous 10,000 years.

According to experts, the lower strata of West Germany's largest and most scenic lake will soon "tip over"—that is, die biologically—unless there is more effective purification of effluents from hundreds of communities and industrial plants. Otherwise, the Bodensee, as Lake Constance is called in Germany and Switzerland, will share the fate of Lake Erie and Lake Zurich, which have been dead or near-dead for years.

On a fine day the rippled surface of the 43-mile-long lake still looks blue, and there are still plenty of blue fish, or whitefish, a pike-like specimen that lives nowhere else, providing the holiday region with its taste and most renowned kitchen specialty. Most of the lake's beaches are still open, and its shallows, though no longer clean, are only occasionally covered by large stretches of flotsam or dirt bubbles.

But the lake, which West Germany shares with Switzerland and Austria, is in far worse condition than it appears to be. Scientists at the lake-

research institute here, who check their "patient" every day, summed up the situation by saying: "It's 5 minutes to 12."

A "biological explosion," the experts say, has begun to upset the lake's life cycle, which had been in balance throughout the 12,000 years since the melting ice of the last glacial period made room for the Rhine River to start filling the deep depression at the Alpine foothills.

Fed by phosphates, nitrates and other nutrients draining into the lake, oxygen-consuming algae and plankton have begun to multiply. This is the nature of the blight in Lake Erie, which has been called a "sump" for the sewage effluents of 12 million people. Today Erie's fish population is degraded in quality, and much of its shoreline is unsafe for swimming.

#### Sudden Aging

Growing industrialization and population on the shores of Lake Constance and in its hinterland, about 4,500 square miles of West Germany, Swiss and Austrian territory, have raised the lake's phosphate level to 40 to 50 milligrams per cubic meter from virtually nothing in 1935. The comparable figure for 1954 was barely three milligrams.

#### '5 Minutes to 12'

But the lake, which West Germany shares with Switzerland and Austria, is in far worse condition than it appears to be. Scientists at the lake-

growing reed patches along the shores and the appearance of large numbers of hitherto rare or unsighted fish species, including the brown felchen, a less tasty relative of the delicious blue felchen.

#### 270,000 Worms

Another indicator of the lake's worsening state is the rapid multiplication of small mud worms of the Tubificidae genus, of which Dr. Zahner counted 270,000 last year on a single square meter, compared with no more than 3,500 several years ago.

Hans Gassler, who supervises Baden-Württemberg's water protection measures, said that by 1975 all major communities in the Lake Constance region would have effective sewage disposal and processing plants. "You have no idea," he added, "what efforts it took to convince some burgomasters, especially in the hinterland, of the task's urgency."

He is also confident that a bill will be passed soon to ban oil-releasing two-stroke outboard motors on Lake Constance. On a fine day, it is estimated, between 15,000 and 20,000 motorboats, most of them equipped with such engines, cruise on the lake, adding to the 600 metric tons of accumulated petroleum residues on the lake bottom.

Mr. Gassler stressed that, contrary to river pollution, environmental damage to lakes is irreparable. "But we still have a chance," he said, "to prevent a catastrophe."



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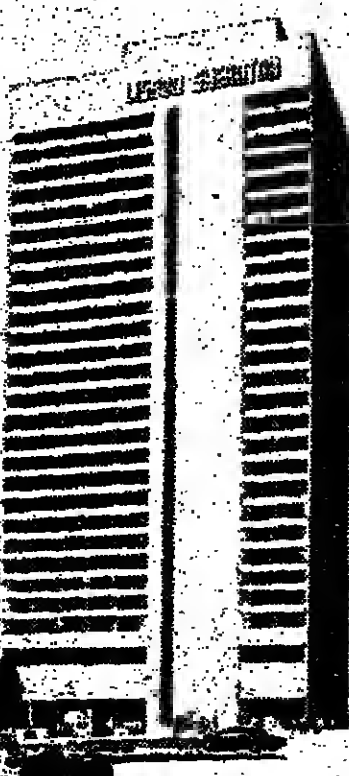


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Acquisition Market Spurs  
Euro Issues Are Announced

(LRT)—Rapidly increasing number of Euro issues are announced, some of which are being placed in the market for the first time.

offerings are a total selection: Petrobras Mexicana, the Mexican oil company; a member of the Gohain-Ponté and the King's writers describe planning a wholly owned subject to close provision. Still, other state owned and so the government.

last year totaled of some \$2.2 billion. The issue Aug. 10 with a 7 1/2 percent coupon will be due in 1981.

at-a-Monson said 100-million Euro-7 1/2 percent on price for the 15- to be fixed on the

ported to be completed with 800 million francs at the loan is said

the proposed \$250-million loan indicate that annual coupon of a 7 1/2 percent will be fixed price to be fixed date in the light of conditions.

erifiable sector, Dart's is coming to the

market with a \$20-million issue. The bonds can be converted after Sept. 1, 1973, into common stock of the company. The 15-year issue will carry an indicated coupon of 4 1/4 percent and an expected exchange premium in the area of 17 percent.

The issue is novel in that the bonds can be converted into shares of a company other than the issuer. Dart's interest in the shares derives from the sale of the company's shares to the French Laboratoire de Chimie in 1970, in exchange for 1,483,333 of Dart's common shares.

**Prices and Coupons**

The Alaska Interstate \$44-million, 15-year convertible was placed at par and given a coupon of 6 percent. The bonds will be convertible after March 1, 1973, at \$44.50 a share, giving a conversion premium of 5.54 percent.

Banque Paribas d'Algérie's \$25-million loan received an issue price of 98 percent. Base Credit's \$50-million French franc loan will carry a 7 1/2 percent coupon. The company says the issue price has been fixed at par.

An issue price of 99 3/4 was set for the \$20-million 15-year loan by Metropolitan Estate & Property, its managers said.

Transactions handled by Euroclear in the week ended July 28 were worth a nominal \$948.8 million, up from \$179.5 million the previous week.

**Clearing Systems**

In the back-office department of the market, there seems to be a growing frustration among people of goodwill about the possibility of unifying the competing clearing systems. Euroclear and CLEAL, with Morgan Guaranty Trust currently seeking to sell a majority share of the Euro-

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
	July 23	July 16	July 23
Commodity Index	118.7	118.5	108.3
Company in circ.	\$62,559,699	\$62,829,000	\$58,658,000
Steel prod. (1000)	2,518,000	2,412,000	2,314,000
Auto production	78,474	88,148	88,832
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	2,736,000	2,732,000	2,631,000
Freight car loadings	482,864	473,524	N.A.
Electric power (kw-hr)	36,138,000	36,138,000	36,138,000
Business failures	188	174	177

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, cardings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1972	Prior Month	1971
Employed	81,867,000	81,867,000	78,868,000
Unemployed	4,728,000	4,728,000	4,981,000
Industrial production	111.6	111.1	107.8
Personal income	\$811,906,000	\$811,906,000	\$848,600,000
Money supply	\$235,700,000	\$235,700,000	\$235,700,000
Consumer Price Index	124.7	124.3	124.8
Construction contracts	165	167	141
Mfr. inventories	\$102,830,000	\$102,830,000	\$101,570,000
Exports	2,761,000	2,761,000	2,761,000
Imports	4,465,900	4,465,900	4,465,900

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index based on 1967=100. The company price index based on 1967=100, and employment figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted by the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

clear operation, the question arises whether the market needs two systems.

The fundamental difference is that Euro-clear is, under terms of the prospectus will be, operated by a unit of the New York bank, while CLEAL is controlled by an authority independent from its institutional owners. On the no doubt accurate assumption that Morgan is not

Appraisals Are Under Way on Effectiveness  
Of Nixon's One-Year-Old Economic Program

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT).—

Over the course of the next few weeks, inevitably, there will be considerable rhetoric and written appraisals of the Nixon administration's New Economic Program. But the reality of the program is likely to be quite different.

So also will be the recommendations that will be forthcoming to deal with the new problems of 1972-73—the danger of a renewed upsurge of inflation arising out of increased federal spending and a revived cycle of excess demand in the economy (demand-pull inflation).

Without question, the economy developed a very strong tone in the last year, with production, incomes, employment, and consumer buying all showing sharp increases while the rate of inflation has been turned downward. These were some of the key objectives of the new policies that were adopted in Washington last summer undoubtedly will be given much of the credit for the plethora of salutary accomplishments.

That assessment has some validity, of course, but it is probably fair to say that most of the good things that have evolved in the domestic economy would have been realities today without the wage-price freeze and subsequent controls. The momentum and the stimulative forces had been under way before Aug. 15 of last year, although the economy's progress certainly was expedited to some extent by the tax actions and confidence-building aspects of the new economic program.

What might be forgotten—or overlooked—is the basic fact that the New Economic Program was prompted primarily by the desire to improve the nation's severely

deteriorated international payments situation and its trade competitiveness. And, there, the results have been far-reaching and mostly positive, although far from fully realized as yet.

It was correctly concluded by the administration that better control over inflation had to be obtained at home if there was to be any hope of correcting the very adverse—and worsening—international economic picture.

At this time last year, the dollar was under severe pressure in Europe's currency market because of the state of our economy, particularly its international aspects. There had been continuing deep deficits in our payments and foreign trade and an

unrelenting drain of our gold supply as other nations cashed in unwanted dollars. Swiss banks temporarily suspended dealings in dollars and French commercial banks were directed to accept dollars only for current transactions.

In that atmosphere, a growing spirit of protectionism had been rising in this country that threatened to bring policies and actions endangering world trade, investment and prosperity.

**Dangerous Situation**

Several months before last Aug. 15, top administration sources disclosed at a White House briefing their apprehensions over the developing trend and their determination to draft a program to cope with the dangerous situation.

It finally decided on the measures to be taken and made them part of the dramatic and historic Aug. 15 announcement, sending shock waves throughout the world and generating a strong tide of protest. The strong steps taken at that time were the imposition of a 10 percent surcharge on U.S. imports and suspension of the dollar's convertibility into gold.

But, in due course, the nettlesome surcharge was lifted, and the world agreed in December to a much-needed realignment of currency values with an effective 12 percent devaluation of the dollar included, and undertook experimentation with a wider fluctuation band for all currencies.

None of those things would have materialized that soon if the United States had not taken the joisting international actions a year ago. Eventually, it should also bring a vitally needed restructuring of the international monetary system to make it more flexible as well as the dismantling of many onerous trade barriers.

## Stock Market

On the New York Stock Exchange, there were 880 issues with declines for the week, 845 with advances and 202 that were unchanged. Turnover for the week was 76.9 million shares, almost identical with the preceding week's volume.

Among the market averages, The New York Times Composite Index posted the strongest gain—8.74 points—as it moved up to 808.25. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 6.25 to 926.70. The Standard & Poor's 500-stock Index advanced 0.72 to 107.38, and the Stock Exchange Composite was up 0.29 to 69.13.

## Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net				High Low Last Net											
1	7	7	3	201	125	124	-1	1	7	7	3	201	125	124	-1	1	7	7	3	201	125	124	-1	1	7	7	3	201	125	124	-1
2	8	8	4	202	126	125	-1	2	8	8	4	202	126	125	-1	2	8	8	4	202	126	125	-1	2	8	8	4	202	126	125	-1
3	9	9	5	203	127	126	-1	3	9	9	5	203	127	126	-1	3	9	9	5	203	127	126	-1	3	9	9	5	203	127	126	-1
4	10	10	6	204	128	127	-1	4	10	10	6	204	128	127	-1	4	10	10	6	204	128	127	-1	4	10	10	6	204	128	127	-1
5	11	11	7	205	129	128	-1	5	11	11	7	205	129	128	-1	5	11	11	7	205	129	128	-1	5	11	11	7	205	129	128	-1
6	12	12	8	206	130	129	-1	6	12	12	8	206	130	129	-1	6	12	12	8	206	130	129	-1	6	12	12	8	206	130	129	-1
7	13	13	9	207	131	130	-1	7	13	13	9	207	131	130	-1	7	13	13	9	207	131	130	-1	7	13	13	9	207	131	130	-1
8	14	14	10	208	132	131	-1	8	14	14	10	208	132	131	-1	8	14	14	10	208	132	131	-1	8	14	14	10	208	132	131	-1
9	15	15	11	209	133	132	-1	9	15	15	11	209	133	132	-1	9	15	15	11	209	133	132	-1	9	15	15	11	209	133	132	-1
10	16	16	12	210	134	133	-1	10	16	16	12	210	134	133	-1	10	16	16	12	210	134	133	-1	10	16	16	12	210	134	133	-1
11	17	17	13	211	135	134	-1	11	17	17	13	211	135	134	-1	11	17	17	13	211	135	134	-1	11	17	17	13	211	135	134	-1
12	18	18	14	212	136	135	-1	12	18	18	14	212	136	135	-1	12	18	18	14	212	136	135	-1	12	18	18	14	212	136	135	-1
13	19	19	15	213	137	136	-1	13	19	19	15	213	137	136	-1	13	19	19	15	213	137	136	-1	13	19	19	15	213	137	136	-1
14	20	20	16	214	138	137	-1	14	20	20	16	214	138	137	-1	14	20	20	16	214	138	137	-1	14	20	20	16	214	138	137	-1
15	21	21	17	215	139	138	-1	15	21	21	17	215	139	138	-1	15	21	21	17	215	139	138	-1	15	21	21	17	215	139	138	-1
16	22	22	18	216	140	139	-1	16	22	22	18	216	140	139	-1	16	22	22	18	216	140	139	-1	16	22	22	18	216	140	139	-1
17	23	23	19	217	141	140	-1	17	23	23	19	217	141	140	-1	17	23	23	19	217	141	140	-1	17	23	23	19	217	141	140	-1
18	24	24	20	218	142	141	-1	18	24	24	20	218	142	141	-1	18	24	24	20	218	142	141	-1	18	24	24	20	218	142	141	-1
19	25	25	21	219	143	142	-1	19	25	25	21	219	143	142	-1	19	25	25	21	219	143	142	-1	19	25	25	21	219	143	142	-1
20	26	26	22	220	144	143	-1	20	26	26	22	220	144	143	-1	20	26	26	22	220	144	143	-1	20	26	26	22	220	144	143	-1
21	27	27	23	221	145	144	-1	21	27	27	23	221	145	144	-1	21	27	27	23	221	145	144	-1	21	27	27	23	221	145	144	-1
22	28	28	24	222	146	145	-1	22	28	28	24	222	146	145	-1	22	28	28	24	222	146	145	-1	22	28	28	24	222	146	145	-1
23	29	29	25	223	147	146	-1	23	29	29	25	223	147	146	-1	23	29	29	25	223	147	146	-1	23	29	29	25	223	147	146	-1
24	30	30	26	224	148	147	-1	24	30	30	26	224	148	147	-1	24	30	30	26	224	148	147	-1	24	30	30	26	224	148	147	-1
25	31	31	27	225	149	148	-1	25	31	31	27	225	149	148	-1	25	31	31	27	225	149	148	-1	25	31	31	27	225	149	148	-1
26	32	32	28	226	150	149	-1	26	32	32	28	226	150	149	-1	26	32	32	28	226	150	149	-1	26	32	32	28	226	150	149	-1
27	33	33	29	227	151	150	-1	27	33	33	29	227	151	150	-1	27	33	33	29	227	151	150	-1	27	33	33	29	227	151	150	-1
28	34	34	30	228	152	151	-1	28	34	34	30	228	152	151	-1	28	34	34	30	228	152	151	-1	28	34	34	30	228	152	151	-1
29	35	35	31	229	153	152	-1	29	35	35	31	229	153	152	-1	29	35	35	31	229	153	152	-1	29	35	35	31	229	153	152	-1
30	36	36	32	230	154	153	-1	30	36	36	32	230	154	153	-1	30	36	36	32	230	154	153	-1	30	36	36	32	230	154	153	-1
31	37	37	33	231	155	154	-1	31	37	37	33	231	155	154	-1	31	37	37	33	231	155	154	-1	31	37	37	33	231	155	154	-1
32	38	38	34	232	156	155	-1	32	38	38	34	232	156	155	-1	32	38	38	34	232	156	155	-1	32	38	38	34	232	156	155	-1
33	39	39	35	233	157	156	-1	33	39	39	35	233	157	156	-1	33	39	39	35	233	157	156	-1	33	39	39	35	233	157	156	-1
34	40	40	36	234	158	157	-1	34	40	40	36	234	158	157	-1	34	40	40	36	234	158	157	-1	34	40	40	36	234	158	157	-1
35	41	41	37	235	159	158	-1	35	41	41	37	235	159	158	-1	35	41	41	37	235	159	158	-1	35	41	41	37	235	159	158	-1
36	42	42	38	236	160	159	-1	36	42	42	38	236	160	159	-1	36	42	42	38	236	160	159	-1	36	42	42	38	236	160	159	-1
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38	44	44	40	238	162	161	-1	38	44	44	40	238	162	161	-1	38	44	44	40	238	162	161	-1	38	44	44	40	238	162	161	-1
39	45	45	41	239	163	162	-1	39	45	45	41	239	163	162	-1	39	45	45	41	239	163	162	-1	39	45	45	41	239	163	162	-1
40	46	46	42	240	164	163	-1	40	46	46	42	240	164	163	-1	40	46	46	42	240	164	163	-1	40	46	46	42	240	164	163	-1
41	47	47	43	241	165	164	-1	41	47	47	43	241	165	164	-1	41	47	47	43	241	165	164	-1	41	47	47	43	241	165	164	-1
42	48	48	44	242	166	165	-1	42	48	48	44	242	166	165	-1	42	48	48	44	242	166	165	-1	42	48	48	44	242	166	165	-1
43	49	49	45	243	167	166	-1	43	49	49	45	243	167	166	-1	43	49	49	45	243	167	166	-1	43	49	49	45	243	167	166	-1
44	50	50	46	244	168	167	-1	44	50	50	46	244	168	167	-1	44	50	50	46	244	168	167	-1	44	50	50	46	244	168	167	-1
45	51	51	47	245	169	168	-1	45	51	51	47	245	169	168	-1	45	51	51	47	245	169	168	-1	45	51	51	47	245	169	168	-1
46	52	52	48	246	170	169	-1	46	52	52	48	246	170	169	-1	46	52	52	48	246	170	169	-1	46	52	52	48	246	170	169	-1
47	53	53	49	247	171	170	-1	47	53	53	49	247	171	170	-1	47	53	53	49	247	171	170	-1	47	53	53	49	247	171	170	-1
48	54	54	50	248	172	171	-1	48	54	54	50	248	172	171	-1	48	54	54	50	248	172	171	-1	48	54	54	50	248	172	171	-1
49	55	55	51	249	173	172	-1	49	55	55	51	249	173	172	-1	49	55	55	51	249	173	172	-1	49	55	55	51	249	173	172	-1
50	56	56	52	250	174	173	-1	50	56	56	52	250	174	173	-1	50	56	56	52	250	174	173	-1	50	56	56	52	250	174	173	-1
51	57	57	53	251	175	174	-1	51	57	57	53	251	175	174	-1	51	57	57	53	251	175	174	-1	51	57	57	53	251	175	174	-1
52	58	58	54	252	176	175	-1	52	58	58	54	252	176	175	-1	52	58	58	54	252	176	175	-1	52	58	58	54	252	176	175	-1
53	59	59	55	253	177	176	-1	53	59	59	55	253	177	176	-1	53															







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A 12x12 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is filled with black squares, and the white squares are numbered 1 through 71. The numbers are placed in the top-left corner of the starting square for each word.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14					15					16	
17					18				19		
20				21				22			
23			24			25	26				
27	28					29			30	31	32
34				35				36		37	
38				39			40	41	42		
43				44		45				46	
47			48	49		50			51		
			52		53			54			
55	56	57					58	59		60	61
63										65	
66					67					68	
69					70					71	



## Third Fastest Ever

## Flashes to 3:52.8 Mile

July 30 (AP)—His readiness to risk his life for the 1972 Olympic Games Friday night in the mile race, the Toronto-born athlete finished in third place.

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## Zarley Victors in Golf by Three

July 30 (UPI)—The University of Texas at Austin's golf team won the 1972 PGA National Championship, the top prize of the tournament, by a score of 265 to 268.

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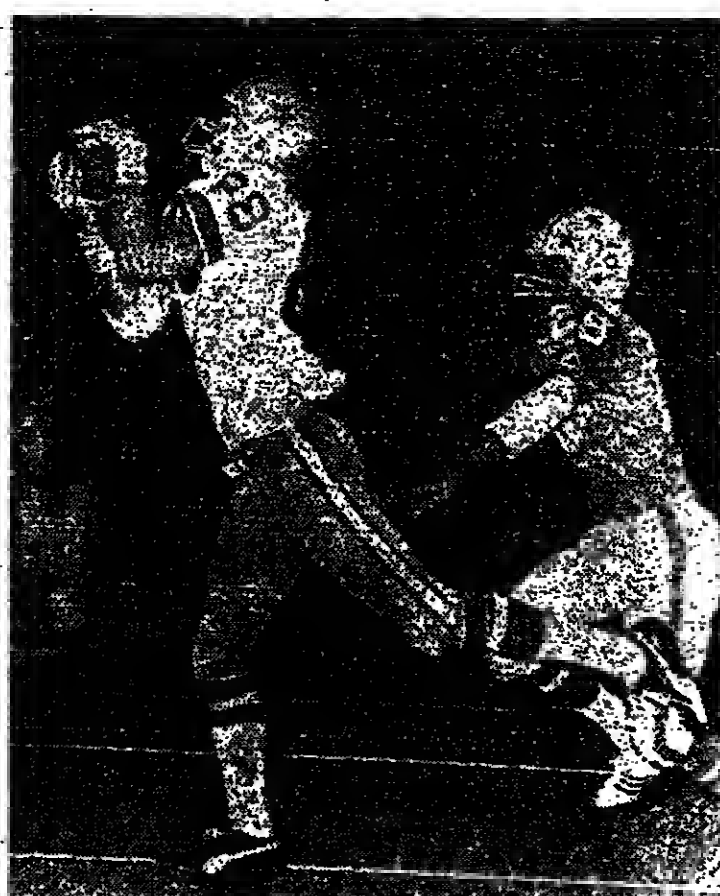
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IN HIS GRIP—Dallas Cowboy Ron Sellers catches pass from Roger Staubach for touchdown as College All-Star Willie Buchanan fails to defend.

## Cowboys Give Lesson To Collegiate All-Stars

By William N. Wallace

CHICAGO, July 30 (UPI)—The College All-Stars at least scored on the Dallas Cowboys with an 80-yard drive in the final quarter. That was about the best thing one could say for the All-Star game here Friday night, when the Dallas Cowboys, led by quarterback Roger Staubach, defeated the College All-Stars 20-7.

Staubach completed eight of 15 passes in the final quarter and led the Cowboys to a 20-7 victory. The All-Stars, coached by Tom Landry, were led by quarterback Jim Hill, who completed 12 of 20 passes for 144 yards.

The Cowboys' defense was led by linebacker Tommie Smith, who intercepted a pass from Hill in the third quarter. Smith's interception was the key to the Cowboys' victory.

The game was played at the Cotton Bowl in Dallas. The Cowboys' victory was their first since 1960. The All-Stars' record was 1-1.

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## No One Is Injured Ickx Wins as Accidents, Controversy Mar Prix

By Michael Katz

NUERBURGRING, West Germany, July 30 (UPI)—Jacky Ickx's Ferrari lost an exhaust pipe, but the Belgian driver was not hurt. The race was marred by accidents and controversy.

Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, who was merely losing oil pressure, gave Ferrari a one, two finish. He also gave Jackie Stewart a bad temper after the Scotman crashed trying to overtake him on the last lap.

The world champion was one of many drivers to whom things happened. Emerson Fittipaldi, the Brazilian who leads the driver standings with 43 points, had his Lotus-Ford crash fire while he was second. Henri Pescarolo left the track in his March-Ford while he was fifth, but the Frenchman was also unhurt.

Jean-Pierre Beltoise of France, who then was fifth, had to come into the pits a lap from home because the battery was falling out of his BRM and wound up ninth. Denny Hulme of New Zealand, who entered the day third in the drivers' standings, had his McLaren-Ford engine quit. And, of course, Chris Amon had trouble first. The unlucky New Zealander missed the start because he got his Lotus-Ford stuck under way with ignition trouble and finished fifteenth, almost two of the gigantic 14.1-mile laps behind.

But Stewart was the only driver who did not have a problem. He was the 1968-69 world champion, and he was the only driver who did not have a problem.

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Jacky Ickx ... the grand winner.

## Braves Take Advantage Of Fumbling Dodgers

ATLANTA, July 30 (UPI)—Earl Williams and Mike Lum each drove in three runs as the Atlanta Braves pushed across eight unearned runs to hand Ron Reed his ninth victory, a 14-4 rout of the Los Angeles Dodgers in the first game of a doubleheader today.

The Braves, taking advantage of three Dodger errors and four wild pitches, jumped on Dodger starter Bill Singer for three runs in each of the first two innings and knocked him out with a six-run fourth.

In the first, Williams hit a two-run triple, scoring Ralph Garr, who singled, and Hank Aaron, who walked, to put the Braves ahead, 2-1. Williams then scored on Darrell Evans's sacrifice fly.

Aaron's bases-loaded single in the second drove in two more runs and an error on the throw by left fielder Manny Mota allowed Garr to score with the third run of the inning.

Pirates 7, Phils 1  
Richie Hebner's three-run homer highlighted a four-run eighth inning as Pittsburgh topped the Phillies, 7-1, in Philadelphia.

After the Phils took a 1-0 lead in the seventh on a triple by Greg Luzinski and a single by Willie Montanez, the Pirates took the lead on a Gene Chins single and Al Oliver's two-out double off Barry Lersch. Dick Selma replaced Lersch and threw a wild pitch while walking Manny Sanguillen. Then Hebner hit the first pitch for his 10th round tripper.

Reds 4, Giants 0  
Cincinnati backed up Ross Grimsley's shutout pitching with eight hits as the left-hander blanked San Francisco, 4-0, in the first game of a doubleheader in Cincinnati.

Indians 3, Brewers 2  
At Cleveland, shortstop Rick Auerbach booted Ray Fosse's grounder with two out in the ninth inning and Jack Brohamer raced home from third with the winning run to give the Indians a 3-2 victory over Milwaukee in a first game of a doubleheader.

Twins 1, White Sox 0  
At Minnesota, Harmon Killebrew's home run and Jim Perry's clutch pitching gave the Twins a 1-0 victory over the Chicago White Sox. The home run broke a scoreless duel in the sixth inning between Killebrew and Steve Carlton. Killebrew's home run was his fifth homer in the last six games and his 18th of the season.

More Sports News On Page 11

Washington, July 30.—Boh Gibson was rapped for three first-inning runs while Bill Stoneman held St. Louis to five hits as Montreal downed the Cardinals, 3-1, to end Gibson's 11-game winning streak.

Gibson was helped in Montreal in the first when two Expos were thrown out trying to steal third base.

Gibson, who lost his first five decisions, now has an 11-5 won-lost record.

Gene Michael for a third and a ground-rule double to Hal Lanier for another.

Brewers 3, Tigers 3  
John Briggs, Joe Lahoud and Dave May each homered to back one after another in the eighth inning as the Tigers beat the Brewers, 3-3, in a game that was tied 2-2 in the ninth.

The Tigers' Al Kaline and Norm Cash homered in the second and third to tie the score, but the Brewers took a 3-2 lead with two unearned runs in the third.

Detroit's Eddie Brinkman set a one-season major league record for shortstops when he handled his 298th consecutive chance without an error in the fifth. Chico Carrasquel of the Chicago White Sox set the old mark of 287 consecutive errorless chances in 1951.

Angels 3, Rangers 1  
Rudy May pitched a four-hitter and battermate John Stephenson drove in three runs as California rapped 13 hits and completed a series sweep of Texas with an 8-1 home victory. May pitched over powerfully, allowing only four singles—despite getting hit in the stomach by a line drive off the bat of 6-foot-7-inch, 250-pound Frank Howard in the fourth inning.

Orioles 4, Indians 3  
Brooks Robinson skinned his fifth home run, with two out in the 11th, lifting the Orioles over Cleveland, 4-3. In Baltimore, Robinson's blast over the left-field fence came after reliever Steve Miltzoff, just back from the minor leagues, allowed the Orioles to tie the game twice, in the bottom of the eighth and in the ninth.

Mike Kekich equaled his career high of 10 victories with a five-hitter and got all the support he needed in the bottom of the first inning when the Yankees reached four. John Curtis for the first four batters, then yielded a bases-loaded single to Bobby Murcer for two runs, a single to

the Yankees, and a walk in the fourth inning. They were helped by a

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## d Winner al Mixup no 500

COCONO, Pa., July 30.—A 37-year-old man from California, declared the winner of a 500-mile auto race after the race at Al Unser.

A spokesman for the Automobile Association of the Philippines said yesterday that its president, Lito Puyat, asked for the cancellation of the Manila trip for the 12-man team after Ambrosio Padilla, president of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, said:

"If [the team] cannot be expected to show a creditable performance in Manila."

The National Olympic Committee is scheduled to meet Tuesday to vote on the Puyat recommendation, which is expected to be approved.

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## Philippines Give Olympic Funds To Flood Relief

MANILA, July 30 (AP)—The Philippines has formally canceled the participation of its basketball team at the Munich Olympics to devote the funds, \$53,380, to flood relief in Luzon.

A spokesman for the Basketball Association of the Philippines said yesterday that its president, Lito Puyat, asked for the cancellation of the Manila trip for the 12-man team after Ambrosio Padilla, president of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation, said:

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## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
Eastern Division  
Pittsburgh ..... 45 35 24 1/2  
Cincinnati ..... 42 35 24 1/2  
St. Louis ..... 40 35 24 1/2  
Los Angeles ..... 38 35 24 1/2  
Philadelphia ..... 34 35 24 1/2

Western Division  
Cincinnati ..... 42 35 24 1/2  
St. Louis ..... 40 35 24 1/2  
Los Angeles ..... 38 35 24 1/2  
Philadelphia ..... 34 35 24 1/2  
Pittsburgh ..... 30 35 24 1/2

Friday's Results  
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 0  
Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 1  
Los Angeles 2, Pittsburgh 1  
St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 1  
Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

Saturday's Results  
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 0  
Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 1  
Los Angeles 2, Pittsburgh 1  
St. Louis 2, Cincinnati 1  
Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1

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## Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

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***'For me, aviation has value only to the extent that it contributes to the quality of the human life it serves.'***

Thereafter, year by year, technical, economic and environmental problems, which had al-



If supersonic transports are placed in international operation regardless of economic and environmental factors, our American airlines will be in a difficult position because they depend on making a profit in order to exist and cannot afford to operate uneconomic aircraft. Foreign airlines, with government support more easily available, are not thus restricted. At subsidized, below-cost fares, the SST would

from our airports, regardless of atmospheric contamination, provided they fly over U.S. territory at subsonic speeds and meet our noise-level requirements. But unless we operate SSTs on ourselves, this would place us at a disadvantage. Loss of leadership and prestige would result, with economic repercussions.

We could purchase Concordes in order to compete on an equal footing with the foreign airlines operating them. This would require government subsidies of a magnitude of major magnitude. It would force our acceptance of sonic booms and atmospheric contamination. It would also raise the question of starting our own SST program of our own regardless of environment and cost. We would be obligated politically and commercially to permit supersonic flying over populated areas.

*Charles A. Lindbergh, who in 1927 made the first nonstop solo flight from New York to Paris, is a director of and consultant to Pan American World Airways. He wrote this article for The New York Times Special Features section.*

Five naked girls were arrested by police Saturday as they ran up



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Stefania Peters, daughter of Joseph Shalash, said Saturday that counseling had not been successful in saving her marriage to architect William Wesley Peters and that she would return to Princeton, N.J., to live. In an interview with the Phoenix Gazette, Peters said she and her husband were considering divorce.

Phoenix psychologist Dr. John Zell last January. She said they

whom she live for a double chester recei not married," she said. She said they two single too our funniest Chaplin said. a spokesman. as saying: "We could allow the fact that you're standards. Of have adjoint want."

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